

File Microcopies of Records in the National Archives: No. 77

Roll 152

DIPLOMATIC INSTRUCTIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
1801-1906

---

SPECIAL MISSIONS

Volume 1

December 15, 1823 - November 13, 1852



THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Washington: 1946

## INTRODUCTION

On this roll and the three that follow are reproduced the four volumes of a series labeled "Special Missions." It consists chiefly of record copies of communications addressed by the Department of State to special agents of the United States and to bearers of despatches in the service of the United States.

Unlike a regular diplomatic representative, a special agent held only an executive appointment, not subject to confirmation by the Congress. He was instructed to perform one or more particular and temporary duties in one or more countries, and was not charged with general control of relations between the United States and a particular foreign power. Usually a special agent was employed only in the capacity of special agent; but a diplomatic representative regularly accredited to one foreign government might be ordered to serve temporarily as a special agent to one or more other countries; a consul might also receive instructions to act as a special agent; and such instructions were sometimes addressed to officers of the Navy and the Army, members of Congress, judges in Federal courts, or other persons holding regular official employment under the Government of the United States.

In addition to the communications mentioned above, the series contains various entries not suggested by its title. Among these are several memoranda of interviews between the Secretary of State and foreign diplomats (a class of records sometimes found in series of notes to or from foreign legations in the United States); a few written communications to representatives of foreign powers (which would normally have been entered in series of notes to foreign legations); a number of letters to the Secretaries of War and Navy and to governors of States and territories (a kind of records usually found in "Domestic Letters"); a memorandum by the Secretary of State on the authority of the President to blockade the ports of the Confederate States (April 18, 1861); and a report from the commissioners appointed to consider the northeastern boundary of the United States (1832). Most of the fourth volume of the series consists of copies of instructions to members of international commissions and conferences to which the United States was a party, and to secretaries, stenographers, and other assistants of such members.

"Special Missions" is by no means a complete record of instructions issued to special agents. Many such instructions are to be found only in volumes of diplomatic instructions (reproduced in this microcopy and in its predecessor, File Microcopy 28), in volumes of consular instructions (File Microcopy 78), or in "Domestic Letters" (File Microcopy 40). Instructions relative to a single special mission are often scattered through two or more of these bodies of records. Few instructions to diplomatic representatives who were not members of commissions or conferences are found in "Special Missions" after 1889.



The original sequence of volumes in the series was probably Volume 1 (1823-1852), Volume 3 (1852-1886), and Volume 4 (1886-1906). Volume 2 (1859-1871) is confined to Latin America except for a single entry (perhaps included by oversight). Apparently a decision was made in 1859 to maintain a separate volume for Latin America; but after 1871, as before 1859, instructions relative to Latin America were entered in Volume 3, which also contains certain instructions to agents in Latin America dated in 1869 and 1871, within the period covered by Volume 2.

In each volume the general order of entries is chronological; but many deviations from this order are found, particularly in Volume 4, in which the entries after 1899 are arranged chiefly by subject. The earliest entries in the series (April 1 - July 18, 1815) are in Volume 3; and an entry for April 28, 1821, is in Volume 1. No other entries are made before October 16, 1823 (on the first page of Volume 1), after which date the entries are fairly continuous till the last, June 20, 1906. The few entries before 1823, interrupting the chronological continuity of the volumes, are justifiably ignored in the dates on the backstrips of the volumes.

The labels of the volumes may have been different before they were rebound in their present form. The original titles of Volumes 2, 3, and 4 are not known; but Volume 1 was originally called the "Secret Book"--a fact that may explain in part the presence of memoranda of the Secretary of State. It is not true, however, that all secret or confidential instructions to special agents before June 1906 are entered in these volumes, or that all the entries in the volumes are secret or confidential.

The volumes contain indexes; but these are somewhat incomplete, and the index to Volume 4 is scattered, consisting of nine lists of entries relative to commissions and conferences and inserted in various parts of the volume. For these reasons, and because these volumes must be repeatedly consulted in connection with other records of the Department of State, the National Archives has prepared a single index to the items in all four volumes. The index is reproduced after this introduction.

## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The volume microcopied on this roll has the following backstrip title: "1 / Special / Missions / Dec. 15, 1823 / Nov. 13, 1852 / Department / of State." It consists chiefly of record copies of communications addressed by the Department of State to special agents of the United States and to bearers of despatches in the service of the United States, December 15, 1823 - November 13, 1852. It also contains copies of memoranda of interviews of the Secretary of State with foreign diplomats, October 16, 1823 - October 3, 1851 (pages 1-9, 34-37, 167-170, 335-338, 342); of a communication to the Secretary of Arkansas Territory, April 28, 1821 (page 38); of communications to President Andrew Jackson and to the Governor of Maine, March 29 and April 17, 1832 (pages 58-60, 61-62); of communications to the Secretaries of Navy and War, January 3 and July 5, 1832 (pages 73 and 76); and of a report from the commissioners appointed to consider the northeastern boundary of the United States, 1832 (pages 63-68). Pages 10-24 and 88-89 and all the pages after 349 are blank and have not been filmed.

An index to agents, countries, and occasionally subjects included in this volume is entered on unnumbered pages at the front of the volume. A more complete index, prepared by the National Archives and covering all four volumes of the series, follows this note.

A particular passage in the volume can be most conveniently cited by page number, as in the following form: National Archives, Records of the Department of State, Special Missions, 1:50.

## INDEX TO "SPECIAL MISSIONS"

This index to the four volumes of "Special Missions" is in two parts. The first consists of entries arranged alphabetically by countries, groups of countries, or commissions and conferences, with occasional cross references. Under these heads the names of persons to whom instructions are addressed are entered in chronological order according to the date of the earliest instruction to each; all later instructions to one person are listed after the earliest, before the name of the next recipient of instructions is entered. Three or more consecutive instructions to one person during a single month, occurring in the text without intervening instructions to another person, are indicated by the dates and page numbers of the first and the last instruction, connected by a hyphen. A date for which only a day and a month are mentioned belongs to the year last mentioned previously. The second part of the index is a list of names of persons addressed, each being followed by the number of the page or pages on which the name occurs in the first part of the index.

### INDEX OF MISSIONS

ALGECIRAS, Spain, International Conference Held at  
See MOROCCO, International Conference on the Affairs of

#### AMERICA, States of

BAXLEY, HENRY WILLIS, M.D., special agent to investigate the condition of sick and destitute American seamen in the ports of Valparaiso, Callao-Lima, and the Sandwich Islands: 3-25 July 1860 (2:4-13), 10 Sept. (2:15-16), 10 Nov. (2:17-18), 30 Mar. 1861 (2:20-22)

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS in Peru, Chile, and the Sandwich Islands, relative to Baxley's mission: 25 July 1860 (2:13-15)

GOWARD, GUSTAVUS, special agent to investigate U.S. consulates in South America and the West Indies: 30 June 1880 (3:315-22), 3 Sept. (3:315), 9 Dec. (3:322-4), 24 Feb. 1881 (3:326-7), 14 Apr. (3:336-7), 13 May (3:337), 11 July (3:340), 29 July (3:344-5), 16 Aug. (3:341)

SHARPE, GEORGE H. (Chairman), SOLON O. THATCHER, and THOMAS C. REYNOLDS, commissioners to ascertain modes of improving the relations between the U.S. and the states of Central and South America: 23 July 1884 (3:349-51), 27 Aug. (3:352-9), 12 and 27 Sept. (3:377-9), 1 and 8 Nov. (3:380-82), 4 and 8 Dec. (3:385-6), 10 Mar. 1885 (3:395-6), 26 Mar. (3:402)

SHARPE, GEORGE H. (see above): 6 Sept. 1884 (3:365-7), 14 Oct. (3:379-80), 14 Mar. 1885 (3:397)

REYNOLDS, THOMAS C. (see above): 18 Mar. 1885 (3:398)

## AMERICA, States of (Cont'd)

CURTIS, WILLIAM E., sec. to the Commission (see above): 4 and 6 Sept. 1884 (3:361-5), 10 Sept. (3:376-7), 11-26 Feb. 1885 (3:392-5), 20-26 Mar. (3:398-402), 23 Apr. (3:410, 448-9), 18 and 20 May (3:411-12), 29 Aug. (3:434-5)

TUCK, SOMERVILLE P., special agent to visit the ports of the French and Spanish West Indies to procure records relating to spoliations committed by citizens of France upon the commerce of the U.S. between 1792 and 1801: 16 Nov. 1885 (3:437-41), 10 Dec. (3:444-5), 21 Jan. 1886 (3:446-7), 6 Feb. (3:447), 13 Mar. (3:449-50), 15 May (3:450-51)

CONSULAR OFFICIALS in the French and Spanish West Indies, relative to Tuck's mission: 10 Dec. 1885 (3:445-6)

WALKER, JOHN G., Sec. of Legation, Bogotá, relative to a conference of American states: 1 June 1889 (4:21-2)

DENT, LOUIS A., agent to investigate U.S. consulates in the West Indies and Central America and on the west coast of Mexico: 3 Feb. 1891 (4:45-7)

CHILTON, R. S., agent to investigate U.S. consulates in Mexico, Canada, and western Europe: 10 Apr. 1896 (4:165-6)

FISHBACK, GEORGE W., agent to investigate U.S. consulates in South America and the West Indies: 11 Nov. 1896 (4:168-70), 8 May 1897 (4:170-71)

## ARABIA

See ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

## ARGENTINA

ALVEAR, CARLOS DE, EE and MP from Argentina: memorandum of interview of Sec. of State with, 27 Oct. 1838 (1:167-70)

## ARKANSAS (Territory)

FULTON, WILLIAM, Sec. of Arkansas Territory: 28 Apr. 1821 (1:38)

## ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

WOODBURY, LEVI, Sec. of the Navy, relative to the mission of Roberts (see below): 3 Jan. 1832 (1:73)

ROBERTS, EDMUND, special agent to extend the commerce of the U.S. with powers of the Indian and Pacific Oceans, including Muscat, Siam, Cochin China, Borneo, and Japan: 27 Jan. 1832 (1:73-5), 14 Feb. (1:76), 23 July (1:76-8), 18 Aug. (1:78), 28 Oct. (1:78-81), 5 Aug. 1834 (1:108-9), 21 Aug. (1:109-11), 18 and 26 Sept. (1:111-13), 8 Dec. (1:122), 30 Jan. 1835 (1:125), 16-31 Mar. (1:129-40), 3-17 Apr. (1:140-50), 18 Apr. (1:154-5), 27 Aug. (1:155)

CONSULAR OFFICIALS in Manila, Batavia, and Canton, relative to the mission of Roberts (see above): 6 Feb. 1832 (1:81)

BAKER, JOHN MARTIN, Consul at Rio de Janeiro, relative to the mission of Roberts: 30 June 1832 (1:82), 18 Aug. (1:84), 8 Sept. (1:85)

## ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of (Cont'd)

CASS, LEWIS, Sec. of War, relative to the mission of Roberts: 5 July 1832 (1:76)

WADDELL, W. C. H., relative to the mission of Roberts: 6 Aug. 1832 (1:82-3), 18 Aug. (1:83-4), 28 Aug. (1:84-5), 26 Oct. (1:85-6), 27 Oct. (1:86), 3 Nov. (1:87)

USS NEW YORK, Captain of, relative to the mission of Roberts: 6 Aug. 1832 (1:83)

GROSVENOR, JOHN H., Consul at Canton, relative to the mission of Roberts: 27 Oct. 1832 (1:86)

KERR, ROBERT E., special messenger to convey certain articles to Roberts in New York: 17 Apr. 1835 (1:153-4)

KENNEDY, EDMUND P., Capt., USN, special messenger to the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscat: 17 Apr. 1835 (1:151-3)

WALDRON, R. R., USN, purser to the U.S. Exploring Expedition, 1838-42: 7 Nov. 1837 (1:165)

BALESTIER, JOSEPH, special agent to Cochin China, Siam, Borneo, and other states in and near southeastern Asia: 16 and 23 Aug. 1849 (1:292-302), 16 May 1850 (1:308-9), 15 Feb. 1851 (1:317-18), 7 July (1:338)

PERRY, MATTHEW C., Capt., USN, commanding the U.S. naval forces in the China Seas, agent to secure ports of refuge in the Loo Choo Islands: 15 Feb. 1853 (3:22-4)

MORROW, Dr. JAMES, botanist in Perry's expedition: 26 Feb. 1853 (3:24-5)

RINGGOLD, CADWALLADER, Commander, USN, plenipotentiary to conclude treaties with states of the Pacific: 2 Mar. 1853 (3:25-7)

## AUSTRIA

FISH, HAMILTON, Jr., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Vienna: 31 May 1871 (3:239-40), 9 and 12 June (3:241-2)

MORRISON, JOHN, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Vienna: 16 Mar. 1872 (3:255-6)

## BELGIUM

HENDRICK, JOHN, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Brussels: 7 and 15 May 1869 (3:199-201)

BARKER, BENJAMIN FORDYCE, M.D., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Brussels: 26 May 1869 (3:201), 12 June (3:202-3)

HUNTER, WILLIAM, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Brussels: 13 Apr. 1874 (3:262-4)

BERING SEA, controversy between the U.S. and Great Britain concerning the protection of the fur-seal herd in

MENDENHALL, THOMAS CORWIN, Sup't of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, and C. HART MERRIAM, commissioners to visit the Pribiloff Islands to investigate the condition of the fur-seal herd: 10 July 1891 (4:34-45)

BERING SEA, controversy between the U.S. and Great Britain concerning the protection of the fur-seal herd in (Cont'd)

HARLAN, JOHN M., Assoc. Justice, U.S. Supreme Court, and JOHN T. MORGAN, U.S. Senator, arbitrators appointed on the part of the U.S. to the tribunal convened at Paris to arbitrate the differences between the U.S. and Great Britain with respect to the fur-seal herd in Bering Sea: 1 June 1892 (4:41-2), 6 June (4:55), 7 Jan. 1893 (4:91-2)

BLODGETT, HENRY W., U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 1 June 1892 (4:52-3), 3 Sept. (4:63-4), 16 Feb. 1893 (4:98-9)

FOSTER, JOHN W., Sec. of State, U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 1 June 1892 (4:54), 6 June (4:55-6), 24 Feb. 1893 (4:109-10, 111-12), 2 Mar. (4:112-13, 116), 3 Mar. (4:113-14, 117), 6 Mar. (4:114), 13 Mar. (4:116), 20 Mar. (4:117-18), 21 Mar. (4:118-19), 7-22 Apr. (4:120-22), 24 and 26 Apr. (4:123-4), 4 May (4:125), 17-26 May (4:127-34), 29 May (4:136), 1-24 June (4:136-42), 5-14 July (4:142-5), 18 and 26 July (4:146-7), 3-8 Aug. (4:147-52), 14 and 16 Aug. (4:152-3), 17 Aug. (4:164), 19 and 22 Aug. (4:153), 30 Sept. (4:163), 24 Oct. (4:164)

LANSING, ROBERT, associate U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 6 June 1892 (4:56-7), 23 Feb. 1893 (4:101-2)

WILLIAMS, WILLIAM, associate U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 6 June 1892 (4:57), 3 Feb. 1893 (4:95-6)

SUTHERLAND, WILLIAM A., associate U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 6 June 1892 (4:57), 12 Oct. (4:65); special messenger to deliver the printed case of the U.S. to arbitrators in London, Paris, Stockholm, and Rome, 19-24 Aug. 1892 (4:60-63)

HARLAN, JOHN M. (see above): 26 July 1892 (4:57), 3 Sept. (4:64), 23 Nov. (4:85-6), 16 Feb. 1893 (4:97-8), 21 Sept. (4:154), 31 Oct. (4:158)

MORGAN, JOHN T. (see above): 3 Sept. 1892 (4:64), 21 Feb. 1893 (4:99), 19 Feb. 1894 (4:160-61), 5 Apr. (4:167-8)

CARTER, JAMES C., U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 3 Sept. 1892 (4:64), 16 Jan. 1893 (4:92-3), 23 Feb. (4:100), 2 Apr. (4:120), 29 Sept. 1894 (4:162-3)

PHELPS, EDWARD J., U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 3 Sept. 1892 (4:64), 24 Feb. 1893 (4:111), 2 Apr. (4:120), 4 and 27 Oct. (4:154-8), 6 Sept. 1894 (4:161-2), 29 Sept. (4:163)

AIKEN, WILLIAM P., clerk to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 9 Nov. 1892 (4:88)

PETROFF, IVAN, translator: 10 Nov. 1892 (4:89)

HULSE, JOHN W., stenographer to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 26 Jan. 1893 (4:93-4), 23 Feb. (4:108)

McDERMOT, EUGENE H., clerk and typist to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 26 Jan. 1893 (4:94), 23 Feb. (4:108)

COUDERT, FREDERIC R., assistant U.S. counsel before the Paris Tribunal: 21 Feb. 1893 (4:99-100), 7 Mar. (4:115), 4 and 17 Jan. 1894 (4:158-60)

BROWN, J. STANLEY, assistant to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 23 Feb. 1893 (4:102-3)

SMITH, HUBBARD T., assistant to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 23 Feb. 1893 (4:105)

BERING SEA, controversy between the U.S. and Great Britain concerning the protection of the fur-seal herd in (Cont'd)

COUGHLIN, JOHN T., assistant to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 23 Feb. 1893 (4:106)

HALFORD, E. W., Major, USA, disbursing officer to the U.S. delegation to the Paris Tribunal: 23 Feb. 1893 (4:103-4), 22 Apr. (4:122-3), 26 May (4:134-5), 15 July (4:146)

JONES, FRANÇOIS S., private secretary to John T. Morgan (see above): 26 May 1893 (4:135-6)

HAMLIN, CHARLES S., commissioner to visit Japan in connection with the conference held at Washington for the protection of the fur-seal herds of the northern Pacific: 29 May 1897 (4:172-3), 7-28 June (4:173-8), 16-20 July (4:180-82), 20-24 July (4:183-7), 2 and 3 Aug. (4:187-8), 5 Aug. (4:192), 11 Aug. (4:189-90)

FOSTER, JOHN W., representative of the U.S. to the conference held at Washington: 2 July 1897 (4:178-9), 14 July (4:179), 24 July (4:182-3), 28 Aug. (4:190-91), 8 Sept. (4:187)

BERLIN, Conference Held in, concerning the Affairs of the Samoan Islands  
See SAMOAN ISLANDS

#### BOLIVIA

MACKIE, JAMES S., messenger to exchange ratifications of a treaty between the U.S. and Bolivia: 23 July 1862 (2:26-8)

#### BORNEO

KENNEDY, JOHN P., Sec. of the Navy, relative to the mission of McCluney (see below): 5 Nov. 1852 (3:1-15)

McCLUNEY, WILLIAM J., Capt., USN, special agent to exchange ratifications of a convention between the U.S. and the Sultan of Borneo: 1 Feb. 1853 (3:15-18)

See also ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

#### BRUSSELS

See INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COMMERCIAL LAW; INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

#### CALIFORNIA

LARKIN, THOMAS O., Consul at Monterey: 17 Oct. 1845 (1:230-34)

KING, THOMAS BUTLER, agent to California: 3 Apr. 1849 (1:262-6)

JONES, WILLIAM CAREY, confidential agent to California and Mexico: 12 July 1849 (1:278-9)

#### CANADA

See GREAT BRITAIN; GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

#### CENTRAL AMERICA, States of

FABENS, JOSEPH W., commercial agent at San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, special agent to investigate disorders at Greytown, Nicaragua: 30 Dec. 1854 (3:66-7), no date (3:121-4)



## CENTRAL AMERICA, States of (Cont'd)

JONES, WILLIAM CAREY, special agent to the states of Central America:  
16 May 1857 (3:85-96), 6 and 30 July 1857 (3:96-106), 8 Oct.  
(3:107-8), 29 Dec. (3:108-9), 28 June 1859 (3:128-9)

HEISS, JOHN P., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation in Nicaragua and  
Costa Rica: 2 July 1860 (2:2-3)

McKEAN, JAMES B., despatch-bearer to the Government of Honduras:  
10 Mar. 1865 (2:37-8)

LAMON, WARD H., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, León: 10 Apr.  
1868 (2:63-4)

RIOTTE, PEDRO P., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation in Nicaragua  
and Guatemala: 11-18 May 1871 (3:234-7)

PHELPS, S. L., special agent to Nicaragua: 23 Sept. 1882 (3:347-9)

## CHILE

MACKIE, JAMES S., special agent to investigate the U.S. Naval Hospital  
at Valparaiso: 23 July 1862 (2:24-6)

See also AMERICA, States of

## CHINA

WASSON, JAMES R., Lt., USN, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation,  
Peking: 18 July 1871 (3:243-4)

## COCHIN CHINA

See ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

## COLOMBIA

BIDDLE, CHARLES, agent to inquire into projects for a canal across the  
Isthmus of Darien: 12 and 2 May 1835 (1:126-9), 19 July 1836  
(1:157), 26 Sept. (1:158), 5 Dec. (1:163)

RADCLIFF, WILLIAM, agent from the Government of Panama to the U.S.:  
21 Dec. 1841 (1:195), 8 and 28 Jan. 1842 (1:196-7)

CORWINE, AMOS B., special agent to report upon riots in Panama: 12 May  
1855 (3:74-8), 16 May 1856 (3:78), 3 July (3:78-80)

MORSE, ISAAC E., special commissioner to Colombia: 30 Oct. 1856 (3:81-3)

MACKIE, CHARLES M., despatch-bearer to deliver a copy of a treaty with  
Bolivia to the U.S. Consulate, Panama: 8 Nov. 1860 (2:16-17)

SICKLES, DANIEL E., Major General, USA, special agent to investigate  
the transportation of citizens of the U.S. across Panama: 6 Jan.  
1865 (2:29-33), 10 and 21 Feb. (2:33-5), 18 Mar. (2:35-6)

TRESCOT, WILLIAM HENRY, agent to meet the Colombian minister at New  
York: 15 Feb. 1881 (3:329-31)

MacMASTER, WILLIAM B., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Consulate, Cartagena:  
29 Apr. 1885 (3:413-14)

BUSHNELL, H. M., agent to investigate the quarantine at Panama: 19 Dec.  
1892 (4:89-90)

## CONFEDERATE STATES

SEWARD, WILLIAM H., Sec. of State: memorandum by, on the authority of  
the President to blockade ports of the Confederate States, 18 Apr.  
1861 (3:187-90)



## CONGO ASSOCIATION

TISDEL, WILLARD P., agent to the states of the Congo Association:

8 Sept. 1884 (3:367-76), 5-22 Dec. (3:386-91), 11 Mar. 1885 (3:396-7),  
20 May (3:412), 11 Nov. (3:436-7)

## COSTA RICA

See CENTRAL AMERICA, States of

## CUBA

ROBINSON, JEREMY, agent to procure at Havana the archives of the former provinces of Florida and Louisiana: 7 May 1832 (1:90), 17 May (1:93), 2 May 1833 (1:96-7), 3 Oct. (1:99-103), 27 Oct. 1834 (1:114-19), 7 Nov. (1:121)

SHALER, WILLIAM, Consul at Havana: 1 and 5 Sept. 1832 (1:91-3), 7 Oct. (1:93-6), 30 Mar. 1833 (1:98-9)

CLEVELAND, RICHARD J., associated with Robinson and Shaler to procure the archives of Florida and Louisiana: 2 May 1833 (1:96-8)

TRIST, NICHOLAS P., Consul at Havana, instructed to procure the archives of Florida and Louisiana: 10 Feb. 1834 (1:106-7), 27 Oct. (1:114-19), 7 Nov. (1:119), 11 Jan. 1835 (1:124-5), 19 Mar. 1839 (1:170)

WYER, EDWARD, special messenger to the U.S. Consulate, Havana: 11 Jan. 1835 (1:123)

EVERETT, ALEXANDER H., special agent to Cuba: 1 Feb. 1840 (1:175-6), 4-18 Mar. (1:176-81)

WISE, TULLY R., special agent to Cuba: 15 Feb. 1842 (1:181-6), 21 Feb. (1:187-90)

GRISWOLD, GEORGE, instructed to transmit a package to Wise: 21 Feb. 1842 (1:186)

COOKENDORFER, THOMAS, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Consulate, Havana: 14 Jan. 1843 (1:190)

CAMPBELL, ROBERT B., Consul at Havana: 14 Jan. 1843 (1:190-95)

MORRIS, CHARLES, Capt., USN, agent to Cuba: 29 June 1850 (1:313-17)

PARKER, FOXHALL A., Capt., USN, special agent to Cuba: 23 Aug. 1851 (1:333-5)

DAVIS, CHARLES W., special agent to Cuba: 15 Mar. 1854 (3:51-9)

BIDDLE, THOMAS, special agent to Cuba: 3 Aug. 1866 (3:272-4), 4 Aug. (3:346)

CALHOUN, WILLIAM J., agent to investigate the death of Ricardo Ruiz at Havana: 8 and 19 May 1897 (4:171-2)

WADE, JAMES F., Major General, USV (Chairman), WILLIAM W. GORDON, Brigadier General, USV, MATTHEW C. BUTLER, Major General, USV, and WILLIAM P. SAMPSON, Rear Admiral, USN, Commissioners on the part of the United States to superintend the evacuation of Cuba: 26 Aug. 1898 (4:389-93), 27 Aug. (4:207)

SAMPSON, WILLIAM P. (see above): 27 Aug. 1898 (4:398)

WADE, JAMES F. (see above): 22 Nov. 1898 (4:209)

PORTER, ROBERT P.: 2 Feb. 1899 (4:216)

## DENMARK

STANTON, EDWIN M., Sec. of War, relative to the Danish West Indies:  
6 July 1866 (3:137)  
DOOLITTLE, JAMES R., special agent to Denmark: 30 Apr. and 8 May  
1867 (3:unnumbered pages after 166)  
HAWLEY, CHARLES, D.D., special agent to the Danish West Indies:  
26 Oct. 1867 (3:174-7), 15 Nov. (3:177-9), 16 Dec. (3:181-6)  
VAN VALKENBURGH, R., despatch-bearer to agents of the U.S. in the  
Danish West Indies: 15 Nov. 1867 (3:180), 17 Dec. (3:186-7)  
PERKINS, EDWARD H., Consul at St. Croix: 18 Nov. 1867 (3:181)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

CAMINERO, Dr. JOSE MARIA, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Dominican  
Republic, special agent to the U.S.: 21 Feb. 1845 (1:210)  
HOGAN, JOHN, special agent to the Dominican Republic: 22 Feb. 1845  
(1:211-12)  
GREEN, BENJAMIN E., special agent to the Dominican Republic: 13 June  
1849 (1:280-89), 16 Feb. 1850 (1:305-6)  
WALSH, ROBERT M., special agent to the Dominican Republic and Haiti:  
18 Jan. 1851 (1:321-33)  
CAZNEAU, WILLIAM L., special agent to the Dominican Republic: 2 Nov.  
1853 (3:32-6), 17 June 1854 (3:47-51), 18 Dec. (3:66), 12 Jan. 1855  
(3:68), 3 Feb. (3:68-9), 7 Apr. 1859 (3:124-7), 4 June (3:127-8),  
18 Nov. (3:129-30), 30 Dec. (2:1, 3:136), 30 Mar. 1860 (2:1-2), 15  
Jan. 1861 (2:18-20), 11 Mar. (2:20)  
ELLIOT, JONATHAN, commercial agent at Santo Domingo: 5 and 9 Oct. 1855  
(3:69-74)  
UNNAMED, special and confidential agent to the Dominican Republic:  
canceled instruction, 2 Apr. 1861 (2:22-4)  
SEWARD, FREDERICK W., plenipotentiary to the Dominican Republic: 17 Dec.  
1866 (2:39-43)  
SMITH, J. SOMERS, commercial agent at Santo Domingo: 26 Feb. 1867  
(2:43-53), 1 Apr. (2:54), 8 and 27 May (2:54-6), 1 and 4 July  
(2:56-9), 3 Aug. (2:59-60), 13 Dec. (2:60-62), 27 Jan. 1868 (2:62-3),  
11 Dec. (2:64-5), 6 Jan. 1869 (2:65), 5 and 15 Feb. (2:66-9)  
HUNT, BENJAMIN P., special agent to the Dominican Republic: 2 June 1869  
(2:unnumbered pages following 84)  
BABCOCK, ORVILLE E., Brevet Brigadier General, USA, special agent to the  
Dominican Republic: 13 July 1869 (3:230-33), 6 Nov. (3:215-25)  
PERRY, RAYMOND H., commercial agent at Santo Domingo: 6 Nov. 1869  
(3:225-9)  
GAUTIER, M. M., Sec. of State for Foreign Affairs, Dominican Republic:  
8 July 1870 (3:233-4)  
WADE, BENJAMIN F., U.S. Senate (Chairman), ANDREW D. WHITE, and SAMUEL G.  
HOWE, Commissioners to the Island of Santo Domingo: 14 Jan. 1871  
(2:70-72)  
WADE, BENJAMIN F. (see above): 14 Jan. 1871 (2:74)  
BURTON, ALLAN A., sec. to the Commissioners (see above): 14 Jan. 1871  
(2:72-3)

## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC (Cont'd)

AMES, FISHER W., commercial agent at Santo Domingo: 28 June 1871  
(2:77-84)

HOLLANDER, JACOB H., special commissioner plenipotentiary to visit the Dominican Republic to examine into and report upon the condition of affairs therein: 10-17 Aug. 1904 (4:403-5), 15 Dec. 1905 (4:426), 7 May 1906 (4:444-5), 9 and 20 June (4:445-6)

## ECUADOR

TAPPAN, BENJAMIN, special agent to Ecuador: 16 and 26 Sept. 1840  
(1:171-4)

SMITH, DELAZON, special agent to Ecuador: 7 Jan. 1845 (1:202-9)

CHURCH, GEORGE EARL, Col., USA, special agent to Ecuador: 11 June 1881  
(3:337-40)

## EGYPT

HODGSON, WILLIAM B., special agent to Egypt: 10 Oct. 1833 (1:103-6),  
6 Aug. 1834 (1:109)

## EUROPE, States of

McRAE, ALEXANDER, special agent to report upon any European congress that might be held: 15 Dec. 1824 (1:25-6)

GRUND, FRANCIS J., special agent to inquire into an unspecified subject in Great Britain, France, Germany, Austria, and Switzerland: 18 June 1858 (3:113-20), 25 May 1859 (3:120-21)

ANDREW, JOHN A., agent to proceed to Europe for unnamed purposes: 12 Dec. 1866 (3:141)

REDFIELD, ISAAC F., agent to prosecute claims of the U.S. to recover property held in Europe under authority purporting to be derived from agents of the Confederate States: 20 Dec. 1866 (3:141), 12 and 18 Jan. 1867 (3:142-57), 23 and 25 Mar. (3:159-66), 30 Apr. (3:unnumbered pages following 166), 23 and 24 May (3:166-71)

SHARPE, GEORGE H., agent to seek in Europe the instigators of the assassination of President Lincoln and the attempted assassination of Secretary Seward: 19 Jan. 1867 (3:158), 22 Apr. 1867 (3:192-3)

HASTINGS, HUGH J., despatch-bearer to certain U.S. legations in Europe: 19 Aug. 1867 (3:196)

WINES, ENOCH C., the Rev., Commissioner from the U.S. to attend an international congress to be held in Europe for the consideration of prison discipline and reform: 25 Mar. 1871 (2:76-7)

BROWN, LEVELLON A., Chief Clerk, Dep't of State, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legations at London, Brussels, Paris, Berlin, and Bern: 6 Apr. 1875 (3:268-72)

WOOD, ARTHUR B., Chief of the Consular Bureau, Dep't of State, special agent to examine into the affairs of certain U.S. consulates in Europe: 4 Sept. 1876 (3:275-7, 282)

WALKER, GEORGE, agent to visit Europe and investigate the international remonetization of silver: 16-25 July 1879 (3:309-14), 28 Aug. (3:314)

## EUROPE, States of (Cont'd)

DWIGHT, THEODORE F., Librarian of the State Department, agent to visit Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, The Netherlands, and Switzerland to procure printed and manuscript materials for the library of the Department of State: 9 May 1881 (3:331-6), 15 July (3:342-4)

BROADHEAD, JAMES O., special agent to seek records in France and Spain, and elsewhere, relating to spoliations upon the commerce of the U.S. committed between 1792 and 1801 by citizens of France: 9 Apr. 1885 (3:402-6), 25 Apr. (3:412-13), 8 and 12 June (3:415-22), 2 July (3:423)

TUCK, SOMERVILLE P., special agent associated with and succeeding Broadhead (see above): 16 Apr. 1885 (3:407-10), 19 Aug. 1886 (3:491-7), 6 Dec. (4:6), 13 and 20 Apr. 1887 (4:6-8), 1 Sept. (4:9-10), 10 Apr. 1888 (4:10), 16 July (4:11)

MARBLE, MANTON, agent to visit Great Britain, France, and Germany to ascertain their views toward the establishment of an international bimetallic standard: 13 May 1885 (3:441-4)

HORTON, SAMUEL DANA, special commissioner to proceed to Europe to inquire into the opinions of the principal governments regarding the free coinage of silver: 22 June 1889 (4:25-8), 1 July (4:unnumbered page following 30), 31 Dec. (4:32), 30 Aug. 1890 (4:33), 7 and 21 Apr. 1891 (4:33-4)

DALTON, CHARLES H., associated with Horton (see above): 28 and 29 June 1889 (4:28-31)

LEGARÉ, HUGH S., clerk to Francis O. St. Clair, Chief of the Consular Bureau, State Department, appointed to attend a convention of the consuls general of the U.S. in Europe: 26 June 1890 (4:192-3)

CHILTON, R. S., agent to investigate U.S. consulates in Mexico, Canada, and western Europe: 10 Apr. 1896 (4:165-6)

WOLCOTT, EDWARD O., U.S. Senate, CHARLES J. PAINE, and ADLAI E. STEVENSON, special envoys to Great Britain, France, and Germany to secure an international monetary agreement: 1 May 1897 (4:193-202)

WOLCOTT, EDWARD O. (see above): 11 July 1897 (4:179), 1 Dec. (4:202-3), 3 Feb. 1898 (4:203), 9 Mar. (4:203-4)

## FRANCE

SARTIGES, ÉTIENNE GILBERT EUGÈNE, Comte de, EE and MP from France: memorandum of an interview of the Sec. of State with, 3 Oct. 1851 (1:342)

DAYTON, WILLIAM L., EE and MP to France: 8 Apr. 1865 (3:283-4), 24 Oct. (3:284)

COLEMAN, ROBERT, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Paris: 14 Sept. 1870 (3:229-30)

MORTON, LEVI P., EE and MP to France: 30 Aug. 1881 (3:345-6)

## GERMANY

MANN, AMBROSE DUDLEY, special commissioner to negotiate commercial treaties with Hanover, Oldenburg, Mecklenburg Schwerin, and Mecklenburg Strelitz: 27 Mar. 1846 (1:239-45), 12 Aug. (1:245-7), 9 Jan. 1847 (1:248-54)

WRIGHT, JOSEPH A., EE and MP to Prussia, honorary commissioner to attend an exposition at Hamburg: 28 Mar. 1863 (3:191-2)

GERMANY (Cont'd)

BARKER, BENJAMIN FORDYCE, M.D., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Berlin: 26 May 1869 (3:201), 12 June (3:202-3)  
MORRISON, JOHN, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Berlin: 16 Mar. 1872 (3:255-6)  
BIDDLE, LOUIS, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Berlin: 25 June 1885 (3:422-3)

GREAT BRITAIN (including British North American possessions)

PINCKNEY, THOMAS, Major General, USA, formerly EE and MP to Great Britain: 1-7 Apr. 1815 (3:285-93), 17 July (3:294-9)  
JONES, Dr. \_\_\_\_\_, agent to Bermuda (?): 14 Apr. 1815 (3:293-4)  
SPALDING, THOMAS, agent to the British West Indies: 18 July 1815 (3:299-302)  
RUSH, RICHARD, EE and MP to Great Britain: 17 Dec. 1823 (1:26)  
PREBLE, WILLIAM PITT (see below): memorandum of interview of Sec. of State with, 15 Feb. 1832 (1:55-7); instructions to, 9 Mar. (1:57-8), 25 Apr. (1:61-3), 12 June (1:68-9)  
JACKSON, ANDREW, President of the U.S., relative to the northeastern boundary: 29 Mar. 1832 (1:58-60)  
SMITH, SAMUEL E., Gov. of Maine, relative to the northeastern boundary: 17 Apr. 1832 (1:61-2)  
BANKHEAD, CHARLES, chargé d'affaires from Great Britain: 20 July 1832 (1:69-72)  
PREBLE, WILLIAM PITT (Chairman), REUEL WILLIAMS, and NICHOLAS EMERY, Commissioners to report upon the northeastern boundary of the U.S.: instructions to, 25 July 1832 (1:69); report from, 1832 (1:63-8)  
RUSH, RICHARD, agent to prosecute the claim of the U.S. to the legacy of James Smithson: 11 and 27 July 1836 (1:155-7), 17 Nov. (1:158-9), 13 Nov. 1837 (1:164), 27 Dec. (1:166), 30 Aug. 1838 (1:167)  
VAIL, AARON, special agent to the British North American possessions: 3 Apr. 1838 (1:165-6)  
ANDREWS, ISRAEL DE WOLFE, special agent to the British North American possessions: 6 July 1849 (1:275-8), 12 Sept. 1854 (3:109-13), 15 Apr. (3:36-8)  
CRAMPTON, JOHN FIENNES TWISLETON, chargé d'affaires from Great Britain: memorandum of an interview of the Sec. of State with, 27 Sept. 1851 (1:335-6), 6 Oct. (1:336-8)  
ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS, EE and MP to Great Britain: 15 Jan. 1864 (3:282)  
SHARPE, GEORGE H., special agent to investigate disorders on the boundary of the U.S. and Canada: 28 May 1867 (3:198-9), July (3:197), 28 Mar. 1868 (3:197-8)  
TAYLOR, JAMES W., special agent to investigate the condition of western Canada: 30 Dec. 1869 (3:208-10), 13 Jan. 1870 (3:214-15)  
DAVIS, BANCROFT C., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, London: 25 May 1871 (3:238-9)  
CHASE, GEORGE K., special agent to Great Britain: 11 July 1878 (3:305-8)  
See also BERING SEA; GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES, Joint High Commission for the settlement of questions relating to Canada

GRAY, GEORGE (see below): 18 July 1898 (4:204-5)

FAIRBANKS, CHARLES W., U.S. Senate (Chairman), JOHN W. FOSTER, THOMAS

JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, GEORGE GRAY, U.S. Senate, NELSON DINGLEY, U.S.

House of Representatives, and JOHN A. KASSON, Commissioners appointed on the part of the U.S.: 29 Aug. 1898 (4:375), 5 Aug. (4:205-7)

McCOY, JOSEPH S., special disbursing officer to the U.S. Commission:

10 Aug. 1898 (4:238-9), 13 Sept. (4:225-6)

ANDERSON, CHANDLER P., sec. to the U.S. Commission: 12 and 25 Aug. 1898

(4:233-4), 23 Aug. (4:236-7), 31 Aug. (4:222-3), 10 and 13 Sept.

(4:224-5), 24 and 26 Sept. (4:228-9), 17 and 18 Oct. (4:239-40),

1 Mar. 1899 (4:250)

FAIRBANKS, CHARLES W. (see above): 26 Aug. 1898 (4:237), 27 Aug.

(4:219, 220), 29-31 Aug. (4:220-22), 2 and 7 Sept. (4:223-4), 14 Sept.

(4:226), 20 Sept. (4:235), 24 Sept. (4:227-8), 28 Sept. (4:219-20),

5 Oct. (4:229), 6 Oct. (4:230), 16 Dec. (4:242-3), 23-27 Jan. 1899

(4:245-6), 28 and 30 Jan. (4:247-8), 25 Feb. (4:249-50), 15 Mar.

(4:253), 25 May (4:267), 5 June (4:376), 8 and 29 July (4:383-4),

9 and 16 Aug. (4:385-6), 5 Sept. (4:387-8)

FOSTER, JOHN W. (see above): 9 Sept. 1898 (4:224), 15 Sept. (4:227),

20 and 23 Sept. (4:234-5), 5 Oct. (4:230), 7 and 10 Dec. (4:241-2),

16 Dec. (4:242-3), 27 Dec. (4:245), 27 Jan. 1899 (4:247), 9 Mar.

(4:252), 30 Mar. (4:255), 10 Apr. (4:257, 375), 13 June (4:376), 16

and 21 Aug. (4:386-7)

KASSON, JOHN A. (see above): 16 Sept. 1898 (4:227), 8 Oct. (4:231),

2 Aug. 1899 (4:384-5)

FAULKNER, CHARLES J., U.S. Senate, Commissioner on the part of the U.S.:

20 Sept. 1898 (4:207, 236)

DAVIES, SIR LOUIS H., KGMC, Commissioner on the part of Great Britain:

15 Feb. 1899 (4:218)

#### GREECE

SOMERVILLE, WILLIAM C., special agent to Greece: 6 Sept. 1825 (1:31-3)

#### GUATEMALA

See CENTRAL AMERICA, States of

#### HAGUE, International Peace Conference at the

See INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE, The Hague

#### HAITI

See DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

#### HAMBURG

See GERMANY

#### HANOVER

See GERMANY



## HAWAII

BROWN, GEORGE, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands: 15 Mar. 1843  
(1:197-201), 20 Jan. 1845 (1:201-2), 12 Sept. (1:230)  
TEN EYCK, ANTHONY, Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands: 29 May 1845  
(1:223), 16-29 Aug. (1:223-5), 10 and 12 Sept. (1:225-30), 13 Jan.  
1846 (1:234-5), 20 Mar. 1847 (1:254), 18 June (1:258-62)  
DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS of the U.S. in the Sandwich Islands:  
25 July 1860 (2:13-15)  
McCOOK, EDWARD M., Minister Resident to the Sandwich Islands: 12 Sept.  
1867 (3:194-5)  
SPALDING, ZEPHANIAH SWIFT, Lt. Col., USA, special agent to the Sandwich  
Islands: 12 Sept. 1867 (3:193-4)  
BLOUNT, JAMES H., Special Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands: 11 Mar.  
1893 (4:48-9, unnumbered pages following 46), 20 and 21 Apr. (4:50-51)  
MILLS, ELLIS, sec. to Blount (see above): 14 Mar. 1893 (4:49)  
SMITH, E. A. MOTT, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hawaii: 2 May 1899  
(4:264)  
CULLOM, SHELBY M., U.S. Senate, President of the Hawaiian Commission:  
28 Nov. 1898 (4:240), 2 Dec. (4:241), 8 Dec. (4:208)  
DOLE, SANDFORD B., former President of the Republic of Hawaii: 15 May  
1899 (4:266)  
See also AMERICA, States of

## HONDURAS

See CENTRAL AMERICA, States of

## HUNGARY

MANN, AMBROSE DUDLEY, special agent to Hungary: 18 June 1849 (1:266-75),  
1 Feb. 1850 (1:302-4), 10 Apr. (1:304-5)

## INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO

See MOROCCO, International Conference on the Affairs of

## INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF COMMERCIAL LAW, Brussels

FIELD, DAVID DUDLEY, delegate from the U.S.: 27 May 1887 (4:9)

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE, Brussels

ALLISON, WILLIAM B., U.S. Senate (Chairman), JOHN P. JONES, U.S. Senate,  
JAMES B. McCREARY, U.S. House of Representatives, HENRY W. CANNON, and  
FRANCIS A. WALKER, Commissioners on the part of the U.S.: 8 Aug. 1892  
(4:57-9), 3 Oct. (4:64-5); the foregoing, with E. BENJAMIN ANDREWS  
substituted for Walker, and with EDWIN H. TERRELL added, 10 Nov. 1892  
(4:83)  
WALKER, FRANCIS A. (see above): 6 Sept. 1892 (4:87), 5 Oct. (4:87-8),  
15 Oct. (4:66)  
JONES, JOHN P. (see above): 4 Nov. 1892 (4:68), 5 Nov. (4:73)  
ANDREWS, E. BENJAMIN (see above): 5 Nov. 1892 (4:68-9), 6 May 1893  
(4:126), 5 Nov. (4:90-91)  
ALLISON, WILLIAM B. (see above): 5 Nov. 1892 (4:71-2), 7 Nov. (4:79-80),  
10 Nov. (4:82, 84), 30 Nov. (4:86), 15 Feb. 1893 (4:97)

## INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE, Brussels (Cont'd)

CANNON, HENRY W. (see above): 5 Nov. 1892 (4:72)

McCREARY, JAMES B. (see above): 5 Nov. 1892 (4:73-4)

FALKNER, ROLAND P., sec. to the U.S. Commissioners: 5 Nov. 1892  
(4:70-71)

CRIDLER, THOMAS W., special disbursing officer to the U.S. Commissioners:  
5 Nov. 1892 (4:74-7)

HALE, CHANDLER, clerk to the U.S. Commissioners: 5 Nov. 1892 (4:77-8)

DAVIS, EUGENE, clerk to the U.S. Commissioners: 5 Nov. 1892 (4:78-9)

LEECH, E. O., adviser to the U.S. Commissioners: 7 Nov. 1892 (4:80-81)

KELLER, THOMAS T., clerk to Roland P. Falkner (see above): 9 Nov. 1892  
(4:81-2)

MORGAN, JOSEPH S., clerk to the U.S. Commissioners: 10 Nov. 1892  
(4:84-5)

LEVI, MONTEFIORI, President of the Conference: 5 May 1893 (4:125, 126)

## INTERNATIONAL PEACE CONFERENCE, The Hague

HOLLS, FREDERICK W., sec. to the U.S. delegation: 12 Apr. 1899 (4:315),  
27 Apr. (4:322), 6 June (4:324), 12 July (4:328), 28 and 31 Oct.  
(4:330-31)

MAHAN, ALFRED T. (see below): 17 Apr. 1899 (4:315-16), 22 Apr. (4:322)  
24 Aug. (4:329)

WHITE, ANDREW D. (Chairman), SETH LOW, STANFORD NEWEL, ALFRED T. MAHAN,  
Capt., USN, and WILLIAM CROZIER, delegates from the U.S.: 18 Apr.  
1899 (4:316-21)

WHITE, ANDREW D. (see above): 25 and 29 May 1899 (4:322-3), 1 and 6 June  
(4:323-4), 8-29 June (4:324-7), 3 July (4:328), 17 and 26 July (4:329),  
18 Sept. (4:330)

## ITALY

CONROY, JOHN J., Right Rev., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Consulate, Rome:  
11 May 1867 (3:174)

LORD, W. SCOTT, special agent to investigate the U.S. Consulate, Naples:  
2 Feb. 1883 (3:382-3, 4:5-6), 24 Apr. (3:383-4), 6 June (3:384-5)

ALLEMANY, I.S., Most Rev., O.P., despatch-bearer to the U.S. Consulate,  
Rome: 2 June 1885 (3:414-15)

## JAPAN

AULICK, JOHN H., Capt., USN, special agent to Japan: 10 June 1851  
(1:318-21)

EMPEROR OF JAPAN: communications from the President of the U.S. to,  
11 and 13 Nov. 1852 (1:343-9)

ADAMS, HENRY A., Commander, USN, messenger to Japan: 22 Sept. 1854 (3:62)

DOBBIN, JAMES C., Sec. of the Navy, relative to a messenger to Japan:  
23 Sept. 1854 (3:62-4)

U.S. SQUADRON IN THE EAST INDIES, Commander of, relative to providing  
transportation to a messenger to Japan: 23 Sept. 1854 (3:64-5)

See also ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

## LIBERIA

GURLEY, RALPH RANDOLPH, the Rev., special agent to Liberia: 31 July  
1849 (1:289-91)



MECKLENBURG SCHWERIN and MECKLENBURG STRELITZ

See GERMANY

MEXICO

BUTLER, ANTHONY, chargé d'affaires to Mexico: 24 Aug. 1829 (1:52-4),  
17 Oct. (1:54-5)  
POINSETT, JOEL R., EE and MP to Mexico: 25 and 26 Aug. 1829 (1:39-52)  
PARROTT, WILLIAM S., confidential agent to Mexico: 28 Mar. 1845 (1:215-18)  
BEACH, MOSES Y., confidential agent to Mexico: 21 Nov. 1846 (1:257-8)  
JONES, WILLIAM CAREY, confidential agent to Mexico and California:  
12 July 1849 (1:278-9)  
GREENHOW, ROBERT, agent to Mexico: 22 Apr. 1850 (1:306-8)  
RICH, WILLIAM, chargé d'affaires to Mexico: 11 Sept. 1852 (3:unnumbered  
pages preceding 1)  
MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS of Mexico: 21 May 1853 (3:27-8)  
CHASE, FRANKLIN, Consul at Tampico: 21 May 1853 (3:29)  
MORDECAI, ALFRED, Major, USA, and GEORGE E. COOPER, Surgeon, USA:  
21 May 1853 (3:30)  
MORDECAI, ALFRED (see above): 21 May 1853 (3:31)  
GADSDEN, JAMES, EE AND MP to Mexico: 22 May 1853 (3:31-2); memorandum  
of instructions to be delivered orally to him by Christopher L. Ward,  
special messenger, 22 Oct. 1853 (3:38-43, unnumbered pages following  
46, 277-81)  
GREEN, DUFF, special agent to investigate occurrences on the border of  
Texas and Mexico: 18 Nov. 1859 (3:131-5)  
CUMMINGS, ALEXANDER, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Mexico City:  
11 and 26 Sept. 1877 (3:303-4)  
ORD, EDWARD O. C., General, USA, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation,  
Mexico City: 5 Feb. 1881 (3:324-6)  
SEDGWICK, ARTHUR G., special agent to Mexico: 13 Aug. 1886 (3:476-90),  
24 Aug. (3:498-9), 31 Aug. (3:500)  
See also CALIFORNIA

MOROCCO, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE AFFAIRS OF, Algeciras, Spain

EINSTEIN, LEWIS, sec. to the U.S. delegation: 17 Nov. 1905 (4:406),  
28 Nov. (4:410)  
GUMMERE, SAMUEL R. (see below): 23 Nov. 1905 (4:429), 28 Nov. (4:408,  
409-10, 416-17), 1 and 20 Dec. (4:417-18), 20 Dec. (4:418)  
WHITE, HENRY (see below): 23-28 Nov. 1905 (4:407-8), 28 Nov. (4:408-9,  
414-16), 22 Dec. (4:418), 8-23 Jan. 1906 (4:419-24), 29 Jan. (4:424-5),  
1 Feb. (4:333), 1-30 Feb. (4:426-9), 2 Mar. (4:333-4), 8 Mar. (4:433,  
441), 14-29 Mar. (4:434-41), 2-14 Apr. (4:441-4), 23 May (4:444-5)  
WHITE, HENRY, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Italy, and  
SAMUEL R. GUMMERE, EE and MP to Morocco, delegates from the U.S.:  
28 Nov. 1905 (4:410-14), 13 Jan. 1906 (4:331-3), 13 Mar. (4:433)

MUSCAT

See ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

## NEW ORLEANS

JOHNSON, REVERDY, agent to investigate proceedings of Major General Benjamin F. Butler, USA, at New Orleans with reference to foreign consuls: 10 and 27 June 1862 (3:139-40)

## NICARAGUA

See CENTRAL AMERICA, States of

## NORWAY

See SWEDEN

## OLDENBURG

See GERMANY

## ORANGE FREE STATE

EDGECOMB, WILLIAM W., Consul at Cape Town, special agent to the Orange Free State: 1 Aug. 1871 (3:244-55)

## PANAMA

See COLOMBIA

## PARAGUAY

HOPKINS, EDWARD A., special agent to Paraguay: 10 June 1845 (1:218-23), 30 Mar. 1846 (1:235-8)

PAGE, THOMAS JEFFERSON, Lt., USN, ROBERT C. SCHENCK, EE and MP to Brazil, and JOHN S. PENDLETON, chargé d'affaires to Argentina, Plenipotentiaries to conclude a treaty with Paraguay: 1 Feb. 1853 (3:18-21)

PAGE, THOMAS JEFFERSON (see above): 2 June 1854 (3:45-7)

BUCKALOW, CHARLES R., despatch-bearer to Page: 2 June 1854 (3:43-5)

## PARIS

See BERING SEA; SPAIN

## PERU

PREVOST, STANHOPE, Consul at Lima: 24 Mar. 1847 (1:255-6)

DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICIALS of the U.S. in Peru: 25 July 1860 (2:13-15)

BRENT, HENRY, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Lima: 11 Feb. 1881 (3:327-8), 19 Aug. (3:342)

See also AMERICA, States of

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS IN THE

SCHURMAN, JACOB GOULD (Chairman): 21 Jan. 1899 (4:210), 27 Jan. (4:213), 6 and 14 Feb. (4:217), 23 Feb. (4:249), 4 and 8 Mar. (4:251), 10 Mar. (4:252-3), 22 and 30 Mar. (4:253-4), 4 and 5 Apr. (4:255-7), 13 Apr. (4:258-9), 4 and 5 May (4:264-6), 24 May (4:267), 26 May (4:339), 4 June (4:338), 7-10 June (4:340-42), 15 Aug. (4:347), 21 Oct. (4:352-3), 1-4 Nov. (4:353-5), 23 Nov. (4:356), 20 Jan. 1900 (4:359), 13 and 25 Apr. (4:363-7), 20 July (4:367)

SAWYER, J. E., Major, USA, special disbursing officer to the Commission: 21 Jan. 1899 (4:231-2), 26 Jan. (4:209), 7 June (4:340), 9 Oct. (4:352), 12 Dec. (4:356-7), 7 Feb. 1900 (4:360)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, SPECIAL COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE AFFAIRS IN THE (Cont'd)  
MacARTHUR, JOHN R., sec. to the Commission: 24 Jan. 1899 (4:212), 26-31 Jan. (4:213-14), 3 Feb. (4:216-17)  
DENBY, CHARLES, Commissioner: 31 Jan. 1899 (4:215), 2 Feb. (4:216), 18 and 20 July (4:342-3), 2-9 Aug. (4:343-7), 30 and 31 Aug. (4:348-9), 1-13 Sept. (4:349-51), 5 Jan. 1900 (4:357-8), 20 Jan. (4:358), 1-16 Mar. (4:361-3), 20 July (4:367)  
WORCESTER, DEAN C., Commissioner: 20 Jan. 1900 (4:358)  
DEWEY, GEORGE, Admiral, USN, Commissioner: 20 July 1900 (4:367)

#### PUERTO RICO

BROOKE, JOHN R., Major General, USA, WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY, Rear Admiral, USN, and WILLIAM W. GORDON, Brigadier General, USA, Commissioners on the part of the U.S. to superintend the evacuation of Puerto Rico: 26 Aug. 1898 (4:393-8), 27 Aug. (4:207-8)

#### RUSSIA

TUYLL, \_\_\_\_\_, Baron de, EE and MP from Russia to the U.S.: memorandum of interview of Sec. of State with, 16 Oct. 1823 (1:1-9)  
KRUDENER, \_\_\_\_\_, Baron, EE and MP from Russia to the U.S.: memorandum of interview of Sec. of State with, 4 and 16 Apr. 1829 (1:34-7)  
WIKOFF, HENRY, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, St. Petersburg: 13 July 1857 (3:211-12), 11 Jan. 1858 (3:212-13), 4 Mar. (3:213-14)  
SCHUETZE, WILLIAM H., Lt., USN, messenger to distribute certain presents in Siberia on the part of the U.S.: 3 July 1885 (3:424-34), 30 Oct. (3:435-6)

#### SAMOAN ISLANDS

STEINBERGER, A. B., special agent to the Samoan Islands: 29 and 31 Mar. 1873 (3:257-62), 11 Dec. 1874 (3:265-8), 18 Sept. 1875 (3:274-5)  
BATES, GEORGE H., special agent to the Samoan Islands: 22 July 1886 (3:451-64), 21 Aug. (3:497-8), 27 Aug. (3:499-500), 15 Oct. (4:1-5), 11 Apr. 1889 (4:15-16)  
KASSON, JOHN A. (see below): 11 Apr. 1889 (4:17-18)  
PHELPS, WILLIAM WALKER (see below): 11 Apr. 1889 (4:16-17)  
KASSON, JOHN A., WILLIAM WALKER PHELPS, and GEORGE H. BATES, Commissioners on the part of the U.S. to the Conference held in Berlin concerning the affairs of the Samoan Islands: 17-26 Apr. 1889 (4:18-20), 7 May (4:21), 13 June (4:23-4)  
SEWALL, HAROLD M., disbursing officer to the U.S. Commission: 2-9 Apr. 1889 (4:11-15), 13 June (4:24)  
PARKER, JOHN F., Lt., USN, sec. to the U.S. Commission: 12 Apr. 1889 (4:20-21), 13 June (4:22-3)  
TRIPP, BARTLETT, U.S. member of the international commission to undertake the provisional government of the Samoan Islands: 11 Apr. 1899 (4:258), 14 and 18 Apr. (4:259-63), 19 Apr. (4:268), 17 Aug. (4:379), 1 Sept. (4:379), 24 Nov. (4:380), 15 Dec. (4:381)  
MORGAN, EDWIN V., sec. to Tripp (see above): 18 Apr. 1899 (4:263), 22 Nov. (4:379-80)

## SANDWICH ISLANDS

See HAWAII

## SIAM

BRADLEY, CHARLES W., Consul at Ningpo, China, plenipotentiary to Siam:  
18 Mar. 1857 (3:83-5)

See also ASIA AND OCEANIA, States of

## SPAIN

SOULÉ, PIERRE, EE and MP to Spain: 24 June 1854 (3:60-61)

FORBES, PAUL S., special agent to Spain: 26 June 1869 (3:203-3),  
23 July (3:210), 15 Sept. (3:211)

WOODFORD, STEWART L., EE and MP to Spain: 5 July 1898 (4:204)

DAY, WILLIAM R., U.S. Senate (President), CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, WILLIAM P.  
FRYE, U.S. Senate, GEORGE GRAY, U.S. Senate, and WHITELAW REID,  
Commissioners on the part of the U.S. to treat of peace with Spain  
at Paris: 15 July 1899 (4:271-2), 18 Nov. (4:306-7), 17 Feb. 1900  
(4:308)

REID, WHITELAW (see above): 27 Aug. 1898 (4:218-19), 15 Dec. 1899  
(4:308)

DAY, WILLIAM R. (see above): 19-23 Sept. 1898 (4:272-5), 24 Sept.  
(4:275), 26-28 Sept. (4:277-80), 29 Sept. (4:281-2), 30 Sept.  
(4:282-4), 4-7 Oct. (4:285-9), 12 and 13 Oct. (4:290-91), 18 and  
20 Oct. (4:294-5), 3-5 Nov. (4:297-9), 10-15 Nov. (4:301-2), 21-30  
Nov. (4:303-5), 8 and 9 Dec. (4:306), 15 Dec. 1899 (4:308)

MOORE, JOHN BASSETT, sec. and counsel to the Commissioners: 19 Sept.  
1898 (4:271), 24 Sept. (4:275), 28 Sept. (4:280-81), 30 Sept. (4:282),  
1 and 3 Oct. (4:284-5), 7-12 Oct. (4:289-90), 14-16 Oct. (4:292-4),  
20-24 Oct. (4:295-7), 2 Nov. (4:297), 5-9 Nov. (4:299-301), 17 Nov.  
(4:303)

BRADFORD, ROYAL B., naval attaché to the Commission: 26 Sept. 1898 →  
(4:276)

See also CUBA; PUERTO RICO.

## SWEDEN

YOUNG, JOHN RUSSELL, despatch-bearer to the U.S. Legation, Stockholm:  
14 Feb. 1871 (2:75-6)

## SWITZERLAND

MANN, AMBROSE DUDLEY, special agent to the Swiss Confederation: 15 June  
1850 (1:310-13), 25 Sept. 1851 (1:339-40)

SARGENT, HENRY, despatch-bearer to A. Dudley Mann: 24 Sept. 1851 (1:341)

## TEXAS

MORFIT, HENRY M., special agent to Texas: 23 June 1836 (1:159-62)

WICKLIFFE, CHARLES A., special agent to Texas: 27 Mar. 1845 (1:213-15)

GREEN, DUFF, special agent to investigate occurrences on the border of  
Texas and Mexico: 18 Nov. 1859 (3:131-5)

GOVERNOR of Texas: 14 Jan. 1871 (2:74)

#### TONGA ISLANDS

BATES, GEORGE H., special agent to the Tonga Islands: 23 July 1886  
(3:464-76)

#### TRANSVAAL

EDGECOMB, WILLIAM W., Consul at Cape Town, special agent to investigate  
the status of Transvaal: 1 Aug. 1871 (3:244-55)

#### TURKEY

RODGERS, JOHN, Capt., USN, commanding the U.S. Squadron in the Mediter-  
ranean, special agent to Turkey: 7 and 9 Feb. 1825 (1:27-9), 6 and  
7 Sept. (1:29-31)

ENGLISH, GEORGE BETHUNE, dragoman to Capt. Rodgers (see above):  
3 Jan. 1825 (1:27)

BIDWELL, WALTER H., the Rev., special agent to investigate a colony of  
U.S. citizens near Jaffa, Syria: 26 Jan. 1867 (3:171-2), 1 Feb.  
(3:172-3), 4 Apr. (3:173)

#### VENEZUELA

CALHOUN, WILLIAM J., special commissioner to Venezuela: 20 July 1905  
(4:399-400), 9 and 10 Aug. (4:402-3), 1 Nov. (4:406), 24 Jan. 1906  
(4:424), 8 Jan. (4:331)

JOANNINI, FRANK L., sec. to Calhoun (see above): 20 and 24 July 1905  
(4:400-402)

# INDEX OF PERSONS

Adams, Charles Francis 11

Adams, Henry A. 14

Aiken, William P. 4

Allemany, I. S. 14

Allison, William B. 13

Alvear, Carlos de 2

Ames, Fisher W. 9

Anderson, Chandler P. 12

Andrew, John A. 9

Andrews, Elisha Benjamin 13

Andrews, Israel de Wolfe 11

Aulick, John H. 14

Babcock, Orville E. 8

Baker, John Martin 2

Balestier, Joseph 3

Bankhead, Charles 11

Barker, Benjamin Fordyce 3, 11

Bates, George H. 17, 19

Baxley, Henry Willis 1

Beach, Moses Y. 15

Biddle, Charles 6

Biddle, Louis 11

Biddle, Thomas 7

Bidwell, Walter H. 19

Blodgett, Henry W. 4

Blount, James H. 13

Bradford, Royal B. 18

Bradley, Charles W. 18

Brent, Henry 16

Broadhead, James O. 10

Brooke, John R. 17

Brown, George 13

Brown, J. Stanley 4

Brown, Levellon A. 9

Buckalow, Charles R. 16

Burton, Allan A. 8

Bushnell, H. M. 6

Butler, Anthony 15

Butler, Matthew C. 7

Calhoun, William J. 7, 19

Caminero, José María 8

Campbell, Robert B. 7

Cannon, Henry W. 13, 14

Carter, James C. 4

Cass, Lewis 3

Cazneau, William L. 8

Chase, Franklin 15

Chase, George K. 11

Chilton, R. S. 2, 10

Church, George Earl 9

Cleveland, Richard J. 7

Coleman, Robert 10

Conroy, John J. 14

Cookendorfer, Thomas 7

Coolidge, Thomas Jefferson 12

Cooper, George E. 15

Corwine, Amos B. 6

Coudert, Frederic R. 4

Coughlin, John T. 5

Crampton, John Fiennes Twisleton 11

Cridler, Thomas W. 14

Crozier, William 14

Cullom, Shelby M. 13

Cummings, Alexander 15

Curtis, William E. 2

Dalton, Charles H. 10

Davies, Sir Louis H. 12

Davis, Bancroft C. 11

Davis, Charles W. 7

Davis, Cushman K. 18

Davis, Eugene 14

Day, William R. 18

Dayton, William L. 10

Denby, Charles 17

Dent, Louis A. 2

Dewey, George 17

Dingley, Nelson 12

Dobbin, James C. 14

Dole, Sandford B. 13

Doolittle, James R. 8

Dwight, Theodore F. 10

Edgecomb, William W. 16, 19

Einstein, Lewis 15

Elliot, Jonathan 8

Emery, Nicholas 11  
English, George Bethune 19  
Everett, Alexander H. 7

Hulse, John W. 4  
Hunt, Benjamin P. 8  
Hunter, William 3

Fabens, Joseph W. 5  
Fairbanks, Charles W. 12  
Falkner, Roland P. 14  
Faulkner, Charles J. 12  
Field, David Dudley 13  
Fish, Hamilton, Jr. 3  
Fishback, George W. 2  
Forbes, Paul S. 18  
Foster, John W. 5, 12  
Frye, William P. 18  
Fulton, William 2

Jackson, Andrew 11  
Joannini, Frank L. 19  
Johnson, Reverdy 16  
Jones, ——— 11  
Jones, François S. 5  
Jones, John P. 13  
Jones, William Carey 5, 6, 15

Gadsden, James 15  
Gautier, M. M. 8  
Gordon, William W. 7, 17  
Goward, Gustavus 1  
Gray, George 12, 18  
Green, Benjamin E. 8  
Green, Duff 15, 18  
Greenhow, Robert 15  
Griswold, George 7  
Grosvenor, John H. 3  
Grund, Francis J. 9  
Gummeré, Samuel R. 15  
Gurley, Ralph Randolph 14

Kasson, John A. 12, 17  
Keller, Thomas T. 14  
Kennedy, Edmund P. 3  
Kennedy, John P. 5  
Kerr, Robert E. 3  
King, Thomas Butler 5  
Krudener, ——— 17

Lamon, Ward H. 6  
Lansing, Robert 4  
Larkin, Thomas O. 5  
Leech, E. O. 14  
Legaré, Hugh S. 10  
Levi, Montefiori 14  
Lord, W. Scott 14  
Low, Seth 14

Hale, Chandler 14  
Halford, E. W. 5  
Hamlin, Charles S. 5  
Harlan, John M. 4  
Hastings, Hugh J. 9  
Hawley, Charles 8  
Heiss, John P. 6  
Hendrick, John 3  
Hodgson, William B. 9  
Hogan, John 8  
Hollander, Jacob H. 9  
Holls, Frederick W. 14  
Hopkins, Edward A. 16  
Horton, Samuel Dana 10  
Howe, Samuel G. 8

MacArthur, John R. 17  
McCluney, William J. 5  
McCook, Edward M. 13  
McCoy, Joseph S. 12  
McCreary, James B. 13, 14  
McDermot, Eugene H. 4  
McKean, James B. 6  
Mackie, Charles M. 6  
Mackie, James S. 5, 6  
MacMaster, William B. 6  
McRae, Alexander 9  
Mahan, Alfred T. 14  
Mann, Ambrose Dudley 10, 13, 18  
Marble, Manton 10  
Mendenhall, Thomas Corwin 3

Merriam, C. Hart 3  
 Mills, Ellis 13  
 Moore, John Bassett 18  
 Mordecai, Alfred 15  
 Morfit, Henry M. 18  
 Morgan, Edwin V. 17  
 Morgan, John T. 4  
 Morgan, Joseph S. 14  
 Morris, Charles 7  
 Morrison, John 3, 11  
 Morrow, James 3  
 Morse, Isaac E. 6  
 Morton, Levi P. 10

Newel, Stanford 14

Ord, Edward O. C. 15

Page, Thomas Jefferson 16  
 Paine, Charles J. 10  
 Parker, Foxhall A. 7  
 Parker, John F. 17  
 Parrott, William S. 15  
 Pendleton, John S. 16  
 Perry, Matthew C. 3  
 Perry, Raymond H. 8  
 Perkins, Edward H. 8  
 Petroff, Ivan 4  
 Phelps, Edward J. 4  
 Phelps, S. L. 6  
 Phelps, William Walker 17  
 Pinckney, Thomas 11  
 Poinsett, Joel R. 15  
 Porter, Robert P. 7  
 Preble, William Pitt 11  
 Prevost, Stanhope 16

Radcliff, William 6  
 Redfield, Isaac F. 9  
 Reid, Whitelaw 18  
 Reynolds, Thomas C. 1  
 Rich, William 15  
 Ringgold, Cadwallader 3  
 Riotte, Pedro P. 6

Roberts, Edmund 2  
 Robinson, Jeremy 7  
 Rodgers, John 19  
 Rush, Richard 11

Sampson, William P. 7  
 Sargent, Henry 18  
 Sartiges, Étienne Gilbert Eugène 10  
 Sawyer, J. E. 16  
 Schenck, Robert C. 16  
 Schley, Winfield Scott 17  
 Schuetze, William H. 17  
 Schurman, Jacob Gould 16  
 Sedgwick, Arthur G. 15  
 Sewall, Harold M. 17  
 Seward, Frederick W. 8  
 Seward, William H. 6  
 Shaler, William 7  
 Sharpe, George H. 1, 9, 11  
 Sickles, Daniel E. 6  
 Smith, Delazon 9  
 Smith, E. A. Mott 13  
 Smith, Hubbart T. 4  
 Smith, J. Somers 8  
 Smith, Samuel E. 11  
 Somerville, William C. 12  
 Soulé, Pierre 18  
 Spalding, Thomas 11  
 Spalding, Zephaniah Swift 13  
 Stanton, Edwin M. 8  
 Steinberger, A. B. 17  
 Stevenson, Adlai E. 10  
 Sutherland, William A. 4

Tappan, Benjamin 9  
 Taylor, James W. 11  
 Ten Eyck, Anthony 13  
 Terrell, Edwin H. 13  
 Thatcher, Solon O. 1  
 Tisdell, Willard P. 7  
 Trescot, William H. 6  
 Tripp, Bartlett 17  
 Trist, Nicholas P. 7  
 Tuck, Somerville P. 2, 10  
 Tuyl, ——— 17



Vail, Aaron 11  
Van Valkenburgh, R. 8

Waddell, W. C. H. 3  
Wade, Benjamin F. 8  
Wade, James F. 7  
Waldron, R. R. 3  
Walker, Francis A. 13  
Walker, George 9  
Walker, John G. 2  
Walsh, Robert M. 8  
Ward, Christopher L. 15  
Wasson, James R. 6  
White, Andrew D. 8, 14  
White, Henry 15  
Wickliffe, Charles A. 18  
Wikoff, Henry 17  
Williams, Reuel 11  
Williams, William 4  
Wines, Enoch C. 9  
Wise, Tully R. 7  
Wolcott, Edward O. 10  
Wood, Arthur B. 9  
Woodbury, Levi 2  
Woodford, Stewart L. 18  
Worcester, Dean C. 17  
Wright, Joseph A. 10  
Wyer, Edward 7

Young, John Russell 18

American Citizens in Turkish Service, rebuked, 1825. p. 33.

Arabia, Powers of, Instructions to Agent. 1832. p. 75.

Acheen, Kingdom of, 1832. p. 77

Atlantic with Pacific, connexion of, 1835. p. 126.

Argentine Confederation, Conference with Chagoy. 1838. p. 167.

Alvear, Genl. Charg. from Argentine Confed<sup>n</sup>. 1838. p. 167.

Andrews, Samuel de Wolf, agt. B. A. Colonies. 1849. p. 275

Anam, see Cochin China,

Aulick, John H. M. S. V. agent, Japan 1857. p. 318.

- Black Sea, navigation of, 1825. p 28. 31.
- Buller, Anthony, Agent to Mexico 1829. p 52.
- " Charge d'affaires, Commission & Instructions 1829. p 54. 55.
- Boundary, North Eastern, 1832. p 53. 57. 62 & 69.
- Bankhead, Charge of St. Britain 1832. N.E. Boundary. p 69.
- Birman Empire, 1832. p 77
- Baker, John Martin, 1832. Rio. p 84. 85
- Biddle, Chas. S. S. S. of Darien. 1835. p 126, <sup>128</sup> 157, 163
- Bayota, Ch Biddle's agency. 1835. p 127
- Bernier, David G. Texas. 1836. p 181
- Breedlove, Jas M. Coll. New Orleans 1836 p 162
- Brown, George, Comm. to Sandwich Islands. 1843. p 197. 201. 230.
- Beach, Moses G. agent to Mexico 1848 p 257.
- Balestier, Joseph, agent to British China & Co 1849. p 292 301. 308 <sup>317</sup> 330
- Borneo, 1849. p 297
- Bruni, (Borneo) p 297
- Bali, Island, p 298
- Salvador, Consul at, Cor. rel. to Edm. Roberts Mission, St.

Congress, European, on Spain & South America, Agent to report on, p 2

Consuls. to Turkey. 1825 - p 38

Cochin China, Agent to, p 73. 80. 108. 132. 138. 292

Cuss, Lewis, Sec at war: requisition for arms 1832. p 76.

Cuba. Island of. - Spanish. - trade of. 1832. p. 92. 170. 175. 176. 181. 187. 190.

Cleveland Rich J. 1832. p 96. 97

Candida, Citizens U.S. imprisoned in. 1838 p 165.

Constantinople, agency at. 1833. p 103.

Cookendorfer, Tho<sup>s</sup>, Agent to Havana 1843 p 190

Campbell, Rob. B., U.S. Consul Havana 1843 p 190

Colombia, Republic of; claims upon, p. 170. 202.

Cambrero, Dr. J. M. Dominica, 1845. p 210

California, 1845. p 231. 278.

Castillo, Genl, p 256.

Crompton, British navy, conference with p 356

Brook, Daniel P. Special Agent to Cuba, 1825

See page. 267. p. 11. Sec. to U.S. Marine

Canton, Consul at, Cir. rel. to Edward Roberts Mission St.

Canton Consul at, see Grover and John

China Bound in. - Cir. to, rel. to Mission of W. B. Balster 292

*Dominica; Republic of, 1845- p 211. 280. 305 322. 326 332*

English. G. B. Interpreter 1825. p 27.

East-Indian Seas. Agent to Powers on. 1832. p. 78. 77

Ecuador. Agency to, & claim upon, 1840. p. 170. 174. 282. 256.

Egypt. Agency to. 1833 p 104

Everett, Alex. H. Agency to Cuba 1840. p. 175. 176. 186.

Every Nicholas N. E. Boundary. 1832, p. 69.

East Indies. Consuls in, Circ. rel. to Mission of W. P. Baker. 29.

Fulkerson, Wm. Secy of Arkansas Terr. 1832. p 58.

Florida, Archives of. 1832. p 40. 46. 100. 107. 114

France & Argentine Confedn 1838. p 167.

Greece, Agent to, 1825. p 31.

Mosvener - John, U S Cons Canton. 1832 p 86

Guatemala, B. B. B. B. agency 1835 p 127

Griswold, George, p 186

Governor Genl. of Cuba. p 187

Green, Benj. C. agent to Dominica 1849. p 280. 305

Gurley, Rev. F. F., agent to Liberia 1849. p 289.

Greenhow, Robert, agent to Mexico 1850 p 306.



Hodgson W B. 1833. p 103, 109.

Houston, Maj Genl Sam. 1836. p 161.

Havana. p 90 & 100. 106. 114. 121. 123. 124. 170. 175. 176. 180. 181. 188. 190.

Hoyan. John, agent to Dominica 1845. p 211.

Hopkins, Edward A. agent to Paraguay, 1845. p 218. 235.

Hanover, agent to, 1846. p 239. 248.

Hungary, agent to, 1849. p 266.

Haiti. p 285. 305. 322. 326. 300. 332.

Jackson, Pres<sup>t</sup> U.S. 1832 p 38. 146. 147 152

Japan, (see Roberts) 1832 p 77 79. 134. 139. 146. 318. 343. 348.

Intendente of Havana. 1842 p 188

Isthmus, States of the, 1842 p 146

Italian States, p 274.

Jones, <sup>Jr</sup> Cary, Agent to Mexico & California 1849. p 278.

Jones, Dr. 1815 p. 285 Vol. 3.

Kudener, Baron, Minister of Russia, conferences with, 1829. p 34, 37.

Kennedy Edm P. U.S.N. 1835. p 157.

Kerr Rob. E. Special messenger 1835. p. 158.

King, Thomas Butler, Agent to California 1849 p 262.

---

Livingston. Edw. Sec. Report on N.E. Boundary. 1832. p 58.

Louisiana archives of. 1832. p 96. ~~100~~. 107. 114

Luruez, Ant de, Havana 1842. p 188

La Plata, River, Navigation of. 1843. p 220

Larkin, Thomas O. U.S. Consul, Monterey, 1845. p 230

Liberia, Republic of, Agents, 1849. p 289.

Labuan (Borneo) p 297

Lombok p 298

- Mc Rae, Alexander, Instructions to, 1823. p 25.
- Mexico, proposed treaty of limits, purchase re. p 39. 215. 257. 278. 306
- Muscat, Agent to, 1832. p 77. 131. <sup>148</sup>153.
- Mitchell, Colin, Luncheon, 1834. p 114
- Morfit, Henry M. Agent to Texas, 1836. p 159.
- Mann, A Dudley, Agent to Hannover, 1846. p 239. 245. 248. 266. 302. <sup>304</sup>310. 359
- Mecklenburg Schwerin, Agent to, 1846. p 239. 248
- Mecklenburg Strelitz, Agent to 1846. p 239. 248
- Morris, Commodore, U. S. N. 1852 p 313 (313)
- Manila, Council at, Circ. respecting Missions of Edm. Roberts; 81.

Neutrality between Spain & States formerly Spanish Colonies. 129.

" between Greece & Turkey 1825. p 32.

" conference with Russian Ministers. 1829. p 34.37.

New Grenada; Republic of, 1842. p 196.177.

Naturalas Group, (see Sulu) - p 297

"New York" Capt. of the Brig, - 83;

---

Oldenburg, Grand Duchy of, 1846, p. 239, 248

Poinsett, Joel R. Minister to Mexico. purchase of Texas. 1829. p 39.  
Pitt, W.  
Poeble, William Pitt, Marine Boundary. Conference with, 1832. p 57. 53. 61. 68, 69  
Panama. C. P. Adams agency 1835. p 127  
Pacific. with Atlantic; connection of. 1835. p 126  
Panama, State of, 1842. p 146.  
Parrott, W. S., agent to Mexico 1845. p 215  
Paraguay, agent to 1845. p 218 236.  
Prevost, Manhope, Consul Lima, 1847. p 255.  
Peru, p 256.  
Parker, Foxhall A., U.S.N. to Havana, 1887. p 333.  
Perry, M. G. U.S.N. Commr to Japan 1852 p 347. 348.

Pinchney, Gen. Thos. (for instructions in 1815, see Vol. 3, p. 285)



Russia. Ministry of. Conference with. 189.

Rush, Richard, Peninsular to. 1823. p 26. (see Roe)

Rodgers, John. U.S.A. relations to Turkey. 1825. p 27. 28. 30

Roberts Edmund, agent to Cochinchina, Siam, Arabian. p. 73. 76. 78. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200.

Robinson Jeremy. Messenger to Havana 1832. p 90. 93. 100. 121.

Robert Edmund, (supra), 1835 p 122. 125. 131. 136. 141. 142. 143. 147. 152. 154. 155.

Rush, Richard, Esq. Agent, Smithsonian Legation. 1836 p 153. 158. 164. 167.

Radcliff, William, agent from State of Jackson, 1841 p 195. 196.

Somerville, agent to Greece, 1825. p 31  
Smith, George Mains - N & Boundary. 1832 p 61.  
Siarr, agent to, Instructions, 1832. p 75. 108. 133. 152. 148. 246.  
Shaler-William, U.S. Gen. Havana. 1832 p 91. 92. 93. 95. 96. 97. 98.  
Soulard & Smith. land claim. 1834 p 114. 313.  
Smithson Legacy, 1836. p 153. 158. 164.  
Slave trade in Cuba. 1840. p 175. 177. 179. 190  
Spain, claims on, 1842. p 182. 315  
Sandwich Islands; Commissioner to. 1843. p 197. 201. 220. 230.  
Smith, Delazon, agent to Ecuador, 1845. p 202  
Sweetner, Consul, Guyana. p 209  
Samana, bay of, p 280.  
Samarak, (Borneo) p 297  
Subi, Rajah of. 1844. p 297  
Sumatra, West Coast of. p 298.  
Switzerland, agent to, 1850 p 310. 339.  
Sargent Henry, with despatches p 341  
Tartiges, Arde, French Minister, p 342.

Spalding, Thos. 1815 - Vol. 3. p. 285 to 302.

Myth, Burma, Compromises with, 1823. p. 109.  
Turkey, suggestion of treaty with, 1825. p. 28, 30  
Texas, instructions to purchase, 1829. p. 39, 57. 1836. p. 159. 235  
Tappan, Benj. Jr. Special Agent Ecuador 1840. p. 171, 174.  
Trist, Nicholas P. Consul, Havana. 1834. p. 106, <sup>119</sup>114, 124, 170.  
Ten Eyck, Anthony, Commr. Sandwich Islands, 1845. p. 228, <sup>224, 220, 226, 227,</sup>230, 234. 257, 258  
Tobacco, duties on. p. 242-246.

Vail, Aaron, Eng. Special Agent to Canada. 1838. p 165.

Veraqua, State of, 1842. p 196.

Woodbury, Hon L. 1832. p 73.

Waddell to H. 1832. p 82. 83 & 485-86. 87

Wyer Edward, Mepinger to Havana 1835. p 123

Wet-Nan Emperor & (see Japan).

Waldron R R. U.S.N. p 165

Wiser, Tully R., Agent to Havana 1842. p 151, 157,

Wickliffe, Charles A. 1845. Agent to Tex. p 213.

Walsh, R M., Agent to Dominica 1857 p 321, 329, 331

Waller, J. C. Boundary. p 69.

Zoll Verein, 1846. p 241

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of October 1823. the Baron de Tugell, the Russian Minister, at an interview with me at the office of the Department of State, informed me that the Emperor of Russia having heard that General Devereux had been appointed as a Minister Plenipotentiary from the Government of the Republic of Colombia, to reside at his Court, had determined not to receive him in that capacity: nor to receive any Agent from any of the Governments recently formed in the new world. And that he, Baron Tugell was instructed to make this determination of his Imperial Majesty known, so that there might no doubt be entertained in that respect with regard to his intentions. That he had not been instructed to make an official communication of this fact to the American Government, but that as he considered such a communication the most effectual means of making it known to them, and thereby of fulfilling the intentions of his Sovereign as indicated in his Instructions, he should address to me an official Note to that effect.

The Baron added, that by two several Instructions of prior dates in June and December 1822 he had been informed of the satisfaction with which the Emperor had observed that the Government of the United States, upon recognizing the Independence of the South American States, had declared that it was not their intention to deviate from the neutrality which they had until then observed, in the contests between Spain and her American Colonies; and that it was the wish and hope of the Emperor, that the United States should persevere in that course of neutrality. The Baron added that he had not thought it necessary to communicate officially the purport of these Instructions, and that he should not refer to them in the Note which

which he now proposed to transmit to the Department of State; but having concluded to give in the form of a Note the information of the Emperor's determination with regard to the Mission of General Duvoux, he had thought the occasion a proper one for making a verbal communication of the purport of his prior instructions:

I observed to the Baron de Tugll, that upon the President's return from Virginia, which was expected in a very few days, I would lay before him, as well the Note, which I should in the mean time receive from the Baron, as the purport of the oral communication which he then made to me. That I should probably be instructed to return a written answer to his Note, and that I should also be directed what to say in answer to his verbal remarks. That the Declaration of the American Government when they recognized the Southern American States, that they would persevere in the neutrality till then observed between Spain and her emancipated Colonies, had been made under the observance of a like neutrality by all the European Powers to the same contest. That so long as that state of things should continue, I could take upon me to assure the Baron, that the United States would not depart from the neutrality so declared by them. But that if one or more of the European powers should depart from their neutrality, that change of circumstances would necessarily become a subject of further deliberation in this Government. The result of which it was not in my power to foretell.

On the same day I received from the Baron de Tugll the Note, a copy of which marked & is herewith enclosed.

On the 21<sup>st</sup> of October, the Baron again called at



3  
at the Office of the Department of State, and read to me the draught of a despatch that he had prepared, giving an account to his Government of the purport of the conference between us of the 16<sup>th</sup>. He said that being desirous of making the statement with perfect accuracy, he submitted this draught to me, with a view to making any alteration in it, which I might think that to the accomplishment of that object, it would require. I observed that it appeared to me to be quite correct, with the exception, that in the statement of the final remarks that I had made to him, he had so concentrated the substance of it, as to give to it a tone of dryness in the manner, which had not been intended by me. That he was aware the conversation between us had been in its manner altogether friendly and confidential, and that after saying to him that I should report to the President the purport of his communication to me, and answer it according to the directions that I should receive from him, I had added that I could at once take it upon myself to assure him, that while the European Powers should continue to observe their neutrality between Spain and South America, the United States would not depart from theirs. But that a change of the state of the question, by foreign and European interposition, would necessarily give rise to deliberation here, the result of which, he must perceive it was not for me to foretell. The relations between the United States and Russia, had always been of the most friendly character, and I knew it was the earnest wish of the President that they should so continue. The personal Relation in which I had stood for several years with the Russian Government, and the proofs of Friendship which during that period the Emperor Alexander had repeatedly  
given

given to the United States, had left on my mind, an indelible impression of respect for his character. I should regret the possible inference that might be drawn by the Imperial Government, from the compressed substance of what I had said to him, that it had been in terms as short and dry, as it appeared in his Report. He said that he immediately saw the force of my remark, and would alter his despatch accordingly.

On the 24<sup>th</sup> of October he came again to the office, and read to me the amended draft of his despatch, to the general correctness of which I assented. He afterwards, as will appear, furnished me with a copy of it, as sent to his Court, dated <sup>15</sup> 27 October 1823.

At this conference of the 24<sup>th</sup> of October, the Baron intimated to me a wish, that the substance of his note of the 14<sup>th</sup> October, might be published, in the form of an Editorial Article, in the National Intelligencer; or that an article which he should prepare, stating the fact that such communication had been made by him to this Government, might be inserted by his direction, not as official, but yet as from an authentic source. He said that his motive for this wish, was to discharge faithfully his duty to his Government, which had enjoined not to suffer any doubt to be entertained with regard to the Emperor's intentions, on the subject to which it related.

I observed that as to an Editorial paragraph apparently authoritative, stating the fact of his written communication, it would doubtless excite much attention, and lead to the inquiry what answer had been given to it. That I should send him an answer, which I supposed would be of a nature

nature, not to require a reply, and that the correspondence on that subject would terminate with it. That after he should receive the answer, if he still desired that the whole transaction should be made public, I did not apprehend there would be any objection on our part to make it so, either in the form of a newspaper paragraph, or by the publication of the two Notes. But perhaps the most suitable manner would be that they should be communicated, with the documents accompanying the Presidents Message to Congress at their approaching Session.

That with regard to a publication by his direction, I had to remark, that from the perfect freedom of the Press in this Country, foreign Ministers, if they chose to avail themselves of it, possessed the means of operating upon the public mind, in a manner not acceptable to them in Countries where the Press was under the control of the Government. Foreign Ministers in the United States had often so availed themselves of it, but never with any success, and always with a result of disservice rather than of service to their own Government. We considered it as an improper expedient for them to resort to, and that <sup>as</sup> between station and station, no foreign Minister in the United States, could with propriety insert in the public prints, any thing that an American Minister in his Country would by the existing state of the Press be debarred from publishing there.

That in the present case if he should publish a statement of the communication made by him, it would immediately excite the enquiry what answer had been returned to it by this Government. An enquiry which upon the meeting of Congress could not fail to present itself in the form of a Resolution in one or the other House, calling upon the Executive  
for

6  
for information concerning it, and the natural answer to which would be the communication of the two notes. But in the mean time, the first publication from him would give rise to animadversion in the public Prints, and perhaps in Congress, which might be unacceptable both to him and to his Government, and the character of which would readily occur to his own Reflections.

He said he believed the best mode of giving the publicity to the whole subject, which might be necessary to give effect to the views of his Government, would be by the communication of the papers to Congress, as I had proposed. But if it was agreeable to me, he would wait to receive my answer, and would then request another interview with me, at which he would candidly state to me his definitive wishes, with regard to the publication - To which I readily assented.

Upon the President's return from Virginia, on the 5<sup>th</sup> of November, I laid before him the Note of 16 October received from Baron Tugll, and reported to him the substance of the Conference between the Baron and me as here related. After a consultation with the Members of the Administration then at Washington, I was directed by the President to request another interview with the Baron, which accordingly took place on the 8<sup>th</sup>.

I then told that I had submitted to the President the Note from <sup>[him]</sup> declaring the Emperor's determination not to receive any Minister or Agent from any of the South American States, to which I should shortly send him an answer: that I had also reported to the President the substance of our verbal conference: of what had been said by him, and of my answers - That the President had directed me

me to say that he approved of my answers as far as they had gone, and to add, that he received the observations of the Russian Government relating to the neutrality of the United States in the contest between Spain, and the Independent States of South America, amicably; and in return for them wished him to express to his Court, the hope of the Government of the United States, that Russia would on her part also continue to observe the same neutrality. After some conversation the Baron desired me to repeat what I had said, that he might be sure of perfectly understanding me; which I did. He then observed that he should immediately prepare a despatch to his Government, relating the purport of this conversation, and (it being Saturday) to be sure of its accuracy he would send it to my house the next day, requesting me to make any observations upon it that I should think advisable.

At this conference, upon a suggestion from the President, I enquired of the Baron, what was the import of the words "political principles," in his Note of  $\frac{4}{16}$  October. He said they were used in the Instructions of his Government to him, and he understood them as having reference to the right of Supremacy of Spain over her Colonies; and that this appeared to him to be so clearly their meaning that he did not think it would be necessary for him to ask of his Government an explanation of them. The Baron reminded me of my observation at a former Meeting that my answer to his Note, would probably not be of a nature to require a reply: and of my engagement to refer it for further advisement, whether and how the correspondence should be published.

8 I told him I remembered both, and still believed that my answer to his Note, would require no reply, but that of that he would himself judge; and I stated to him what I supposed would be the substance of my answer; upon which he made no remark.

The next day, - 9 November, he sent to my house the draft of his despatch, which, after perusing it I returned to him with a private and confidential note, containing <sup>two</sup> observations relating to it. The first that in reporting my part of the preceding day's conversation he had used the expressions of contest between Spain and her Colonies, while I had then and in all our conferences spoken of them as the Independent American States, heretofore Spanish Colonies, and I suggested to him the propriety of making the report of what was said by me conformable to this fact. The second, that as the despatch concluded by stating to his Court, that before making it up he had for the sake of accuracy, submitted it to my inspection, as he had also done with regard to the prior despatch of  $\frac{15}{17}$  October, I thought it necessary, with a view to the certainty of equal accuracy in my reports to the President, of the contents of his despatch, to request copies of them both. The next day he sent me confidentially copies of both; the latter of them dated 30 October 1823. <sup>11 November</sup> and amended conformably to the suggestion in my confidential note to him of the preceding day - Copies of these papers marked 2 and 3. are annexed.

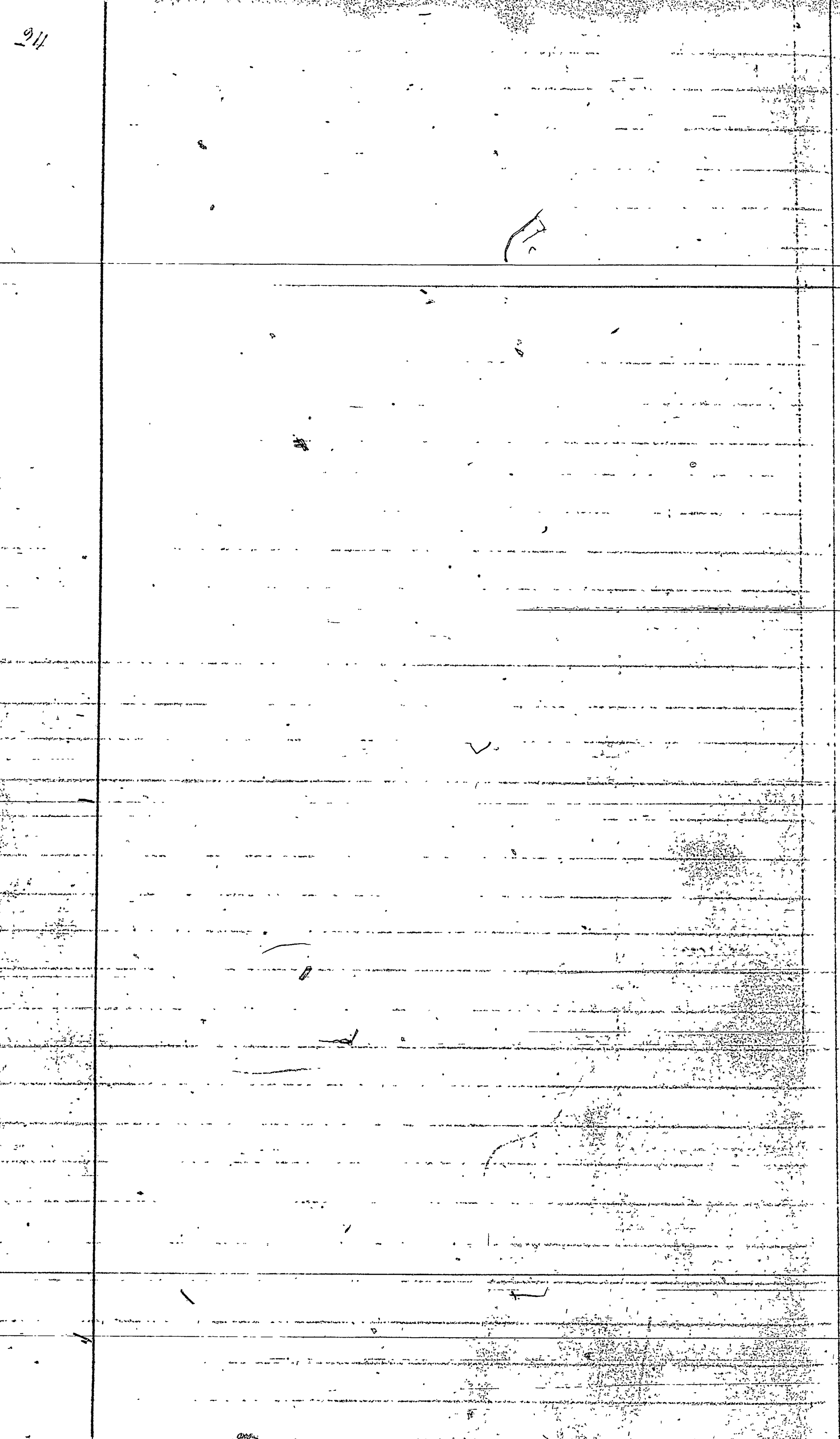
On the 15<sup>th</sup> of November, the answer, copy of which marked 4. It was sent to the Baron.

On the 17<sup>th</sup> the Baron requested another interview with me, in consequence of fresh despatches received from his Government. I received him on the same day; when he read to me a letter



9  
to him from Count Neffelrode, dated about the last of August, informing him of the intended departure of the Emperor Alexander from St. Petersburg, on a tour of inspection of his armies, which would probably occupy about three months; with assurances that no movement of hostility, was contemplated in connection with this journey, but that the preservation of general Peace, was still the object of the Emperor's earnest solicitude.

The Baron communicated to me at the same time, extracts from two other despatches received from his Court; one dated 30 August N. S. containing an exposition of the views of the Emperor Alexander, and of his allies, Austria, Prussia and France in relation to the affairs of Spain and Portugal; and the other dated 1 September N. S. replying to despatches received from the Baron, after his first arrival here, and relating particularly to the negotiation, concerning the North West Coast of America, and the Imperial Ukase of the  $\frac{14}{26}$  September 1821. He left these extracts with me, to be submitted in confidence to the President, and with permission to take a copy of that of the 30<sup>th</sup> of August. He declared his entire satisfaction with my answer to his note of  $\frac{4}{16}$  October.





Alexander Mc Rae Esq.

Department of State  
Washington 15 Dec<sup>r</sup> 1823.

Sir,

By direction of the President of the United States, you are authorized to proceed to London as soon as possible, with the despatches herewith committed to you for the Minister of the United States at that place.

After delivering them, you will hold yourself in readiness to proceed, and under the directions of Mr. Rush, and of Mr. Brown, if he shall arrive in Paris in season to give them, will proceed to any place where a European Congress may be held, with a view to the consideration of the affairs of Spain and South America. You will thence report to me, all such information relating to the proceedings at such Congress as you shall deem it may be useful to make known to this Government. You will assume no public character, but take Passports as a private Citizen of the United States, from the Minister of the United States in England or France, as circumstances may require. And you will take all proper precautions for avoiding any appearance or suspicion of your being employed on a public Agency. At the conclusion of the meeting of such Congress, the occasion for your Agency on this service will cease, and you will return to the United States. You will be particularly careful to secure your correspondence from disclosure, either by access to your own papers, or by inspection of it in the process of conveyance.

Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars a day from this day to the termination of your Agency; and a reasonable allowance of necessary travelling expenses.

A sum of 1000 dollars is now advanced you upon account, and Mr. Rush will concert with you the means necessary for supplying you, as circumstances may require. This compensation

Compensation will cease at the close of the expected European Congress, or on its being ascertained that no Congress will be held, with an allowance of three months from that time for your return to the United States. You will transmit to me regular quarterly accounts of your compensation and expenses as hereby authorized.

I am with great respect, Sir, your very humble and obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv.

Ex<sup>o</sup> 118.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

approved

(Signed) James Monroe.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.  
77.

(Secret)

Richard Rush, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister  
Plenipotentiary U. S. London

Department of State,

Washington, 17 December 1823.

Sir,

A copy is herewith enclosed of the authority given by direction of the President of the United States to Mr. Alexander Mc Rae. He is to receive a compensation at the rate of six dollars a day from the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month, during the continuance of the service upon which he is engaged, and an allowance of his necessary travelling expenses, with three months from the termination of that service, for his return to the United States. He is to receive here one thousand dollars on account, and is authorized to arrange with you the means of drawing upon London, for his necessary supply, as herein circumscribed. It is desirable that his drafts should neither be directly upon you, nor upon the Bankers of the United States in London. But under your own authority upon them, you can draw the necessary amount, and supply Mr. Mc Rae through some other channel. You will transmit to this Department, an account of these expenditures separate from your ordinary accounts, charging the payments to the Contingent Expenses of Foreign Intercourse.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and  
obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

(Secret)

27

G. B. English Esq

Department of State,  
Washington 3 January 1825

Sir,

By direction of the President of the United States you are hereby authorized and required to repair forthwith to Norfolk and embark on board the Ship North Carolina, where you will place yourself under the command of Captain John Rodgers; to perform such services as he may assign to you in the execution of his duties, during the period of his absence from the United States, as Commander of this Squadron in the Mediterranean, or until you shall receive further orders from this Department.

You will particularly be required, as the opportunity may occur, to perform the Office of an Interpreter; and such other services as the Instructions of Commodore Rodgers will indicate to him as expedient and proper.

Your compensation therefor will be at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, from the commencement of the present year, till you receive notice from Commodore Rodgers, or his successor in command, or from this Department that your services will be no longer required. The expenses of your subsistence, while engaged in the service, whether on board the squadron or on shore, will be to be provided at your own charge.

50813. I am, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and  
obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

(Secret)

Captain John Rodgers.

Department of State,  
Washington 7 February 1825.

Sir,

Mr. George B. English is authorized to embark with you in the North Carolina, with a view to rendering aid to  
you

you, as an Interpreter, during your Service in the Mediterranean. A copy of his authority is herewith enclosed; to the end that the Relations in which he will stand to you, and the service assigned him may be clearly and fully understood by you.

It is probable that, in the course of the ensuing summer, an opportunity may occur of your meeting the Turkish fleet, commanded by the Capitan Pasha. This Officer is represented as having long entertained favourable sentiments towards the United-States. In the intercourse of civility which may arise from your meeting, it may be in your power to ascertain in what manner a Treaty of Commerce, founded upon principles of reciprocity, and by which, access to the Navigation of the Black-Sea, should be secured to the commercial shipping of the United-States may be obtained. Should the Capitan Pasha be disposed to point out the means, you will confidentially communicate to this Department the Terms of such a Treaty.

Should the result of your interview with the Capitan Pasha be satisfactory, you are authorized to make him at parting a complimentary present, as may be usually given on courtesy to an Officer of his Rank, and to assure him that in the event of the conclusion of a favourable Treaty, securing the above benefit to our Commerce, his good offices will be duly estimated in the transaction. An essential object, however, will be to ascertain the terms upon which such a Treaty may be effected. The Treaties of Great Britain and of France, with the Porte, will indicate the Articles of similar character which it may be expedient to introduce into that which may be concluded with us. No particular sum of money is placed at your disposal for this purpose, but in the event of an arrangement by which you would be satisfied of the accomplishment of the object, funds for covering the expenses incidental to it, will in due season be provided.

You will communicate with every proper precaution  
of

of secrecy the result of this measure to this Department. And in the contingency of your meeting and conferring with the Capitan Pasha, you will be specially careful, that neither the meeting nor any movement consequent upon it shall be made susceptible of any unfavourable <sup>operation</sup> ~~impression~~ upon the cause of the Greeks.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your very humble and  
obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

(Secret.)

Commodore John Rodgers

Department of State,  
Washington, 9 Feb<sup>y</sup>. 1825.

Sir,

Mr. George Bethune English, the Bearer of this letter, having ~~been~~ authorized to embark with you in the North Carolina with a view to rendering aid to you as an Interpreter, during your service in the Mediterranean, I have the honour to request that you cause to be paid to him out of the funds under your controul, to be reimbursed by this Department, or by means of bills upon this Department, the salary or compensation which is allowed to him by the President, being at the rate of two thousand dollars a year, counting from the first of January of the present year; and deducting therefrom the sum of one thousand dollars, which has been already paid to him, by order of the President, in advance.

I am, with great respect, Sir, your obed<sup>t</sup>. hu. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

(Signed) John Quincy Adams.

(Private.)

Commodore John Rodgers, Commander of the U. S. Naval  
Fleet in the Mediterranean.

Department of State,  
Washington, 7 September 1825.

Dear Sir,

In the official letter which goes to you from this  
Department.

Department by this opportunity, a copy of an ancient Treaty between the Porte and France, in the French language, and a rough Translation, hastily made by different hands, are enclosed. From the little time allowed for this work, especially with regard to the Translation, I am afraid that it will be found very imperfect. You will have an opportunity, however, perhaps, of procuring an examination to be made of the Translation with the original before you have occasion to use it; and I venture to make the above suggestions, that you may, if you deem it necessary, cause this to be done.

I have the satisfaction to inform you that our City continues very healthy.

I am, Dear Sir, with respect and esteem,

Your obed<sup>t</sup>. and true Serv<sup>t</sup>.

(Signed) Daniel Brient.

(Secret)

John Rodgers Esq<sup>r</sup>. Commanding U. S. Squadron  
in the Mediterranean, U. S. Ship North Carolina.

Department of State,  
Washington, 6 Sept. 1825.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmitt to you, enclosed, a copy of a Treaty between Turkey and France, or rather, in the language of Turkish Diplomacy, of Capitulations, conceded by the Porte, to France. Being in French, it is accompanied by a Translation which has been hastily made. From a perusal of this Document you will see what has been granted to France. The President wishes to obtain similar advantages for the Commerce of this Country, and you were instructed by a letter from this Office, under date the 7<sup>th</sup> day of February 1825, to ascertain, through the Captain Pacha of the Turkish fleet, the probability that existed of this Government being able to procure them. It was expected that you were to sound him, not treat with him, for which neither he nor you would have Powers. But the interview may possibly lead to

your



your both being hereafter invested with Powers to accomplish the object, as being a mode preferable to sending a Minister to Constantinople. Our wish is 1<sup>st</sup> to trade with all the ports of Turkey, in whatever quarter of the Globe situated, on the footing of the most favoured Nation. 2<sup>d</sup> to obtain a free ingress and regress, through the Dardanelles, to and from the Black sea, and 3<sup>d</sup> to be allowed to appoint Consuls to reside at such Ports as the interests of our Commerce may require.

Possibly the Captain Pacha, who was believed to entertain friendly sentiments towards this Country, may not now be in command, and may be succeeded by another, not cherishing a similar disposition. In the event of such a change it will be left to your discretion to decide whether it will be expedient, or not, to open the business to such successor.

I have the honour to be your obed<sup>t</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.  
(Signed) H. Clay.

(Secret)

William C. Somerville Esq. &c. &c. &c.

Department of State,  
Washington, 6 Sept<sup>r</sup>. 1825.

Sir,

The very deep interest which the People of the United States naturally feel in the existing contest between Greece and Turkey has induced the President to appoint you an Agent for the Government of the United States to proceed to Greece. You will accordingly embark on board the United States frigate, Brandywine, which is to carry General La Fayette to France, and, upon your arrival there, you will thence continue in that vessel or proceed, without delay, in such other manner as may appear to you most eligible, to the point of your destination. Upon reaching Greece, you will repair to the actual seat of Government, and

communicate to the existing authorities your arrival and your appointment. You will let them know that the people of the United States and their Government, throughout the whole of the present struggle of Greece, have constantly felt an anxious desire that it might terminate in the re-establishment of the liberty and independence of that Country, and that they have consequently observed the events of the war, with the most lively interest, sympathizing with Greece when they have been unfortunately adverse, and rejoicing when they have been propitious to her cause. — Nor ought any indifference, as to its issue, on the part of the United States, to be inferred, from the neutrality which they have hitherto prescribed, and probably will continue to prescribe, to themselves. That neutrality is according to the policy which has characterized this Government from its origin, which was observed during all the Revolutionary wars of France, and which has been also extended to the contest between Spain and her American Colonies. It is better for both the United States and Greece that it should not be departed from in the present instance.

It is a principal object of your Agency to collect, and transmit, from time to time, to this Department information of the present state and future progress of the war, <sup>the capacity of Greece to maintain the Contest:</sup> by land and at sea; the number and condition of her Armies; the state of her Marine; of the public Revenue; the amount, dispositions and degree of education of her population; the character and views of the Chiefs, — and, in short, whatever will tend to enable the Government of the United States to form a correct judgment, in regard to the ability of Greece to prosecute the war, and to sustain an independent Government.

Without any officious interference in their affairs, or intruding your advice upon them, you will, whenever applied to, communicate all the information which may be desired, as to this Country and its institutions; and you will, on suitable occasions, lend your friendly office to heal any difficulties



95  
or soothe any angry passions, in the way<sup>to</sup> that harmonious concert between the Grecian functionaries and Commanders, without which their cause cannot prosper.

You will also render any aid that you can to our commerce and seamen in the ports and harbours of Greece. Information, which, it is hoped, is not correct, has reached this Department, of one or two American Merchantmen having engaged in the Turkish service, to transport military men or means. If any such instances should fall within your observation, you will acquaint the parties concerned with the high displeasure of the President at conduct so unworthy of American Citizens, and so contrary to their duty, as well as their honour; and that if they should bring themselves, in consequence of such misconduct, into any difficulties, they will have no right to expect the interposition of their Government in their behalf.

The compensation which the President has determined to allow you is at the rate of four thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Your Commission, as  
EX 100B. Chargé d'Affaires to Sweden, will be considered as terminating on your arrival in Europe, and as the Salary which it carried along will then cease with it, the above compensation will begin on that day.

I have the honour to be your obed. Serv.

(Signed) W. Clay.

## Department of State

4. April 1829

Baron Krudener: Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Emperor of Russia at an Interview he sought with the Secretary of State requested permission to leave Washington which was granted.

Baron Krudener took this occasion to say that he communicated heretofore to this Government through Mr Clay, by direction of his Imperial Majesty / as in his Despatch / to which he received an answer in which the President requested to be informed / as in that Despatch is stated / Baron Krudener added that he had communicated these enquiries to his Government and in reply was instructed to say that subsequent events had cancelled the Treaty of 1800 between His B. M. and His Imperial Majesty and that His Imperial Majesty was free to adopt such a course as should be consistent with his policy and the rights of neutrals. That orders had been given to the Commander of His Imperial Majesty's Blockading Squadron to guard and protect the rights of neutrals and that His Majesty would, whenever the occupations of His Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs which were at present owing to the important events very much extended, Count Kesselrode would instruct Baron Krudener to enter upon such a negotiation. That it was probable His Imperial Majesty would form a Code for his own Government of the most liberal character towards neutrals, but to which he would not be disposed to bind a third Party. He was instructed to say that His Imperial Majesty was apprised that there would be a change of the Administration of this Country and he would be gratified to hear whether

The

the general policy of the Gov<sup>t</sup> in regard to Foreign Powers would remain the same. — Mr. Van Buren replied that he would communicate what Baron Hrodener had said, to the President and give him his reply, but that he availed himself of this opportunity to say, that the President was actuated by a spirit of liberality towards all other nations and that he would cultivate by a frank and friendly disposition, peace and good will towards all nations. —

Department of State,

Washington, April 16. 1829.

Baron Hrodener had an interview with the Secretary of State in relation to previous conversations.

Mr. Van Buren said. I have submitted to the President your views, & I will in a few words explain his to you which are, that the disposition of the late Administration to form a Convention having for its object to protect the rights of neutrals and give freedom to trade upon the principles stated in St. Brevin's <sup>letter</sup> is entertained by the present Administration with equal force and I am ready to enter with you upon a negotiation for that purpose whenever you receive Instructions from your Government to do so, and I am further directed by the President, in addition to what he stated to you in common with the other gentlemen of the Diplomatic Corps, particularly to say that

from

from the kind, friendly and just conduct at all times manifested by His Imperial Majesty towards the U. States he / The President / entertained the best feelings towards Russia and that no circumstance had occurred between the U. States and any Foreign Power which was in the least degree incompatible with these feelings and relations.

Baron Krudener expressed his satisfaction with those Declarations and intimated that it had been rumoured that a negotiation had been commenced between the U. States and the Porte, which he supposed was designed to extend our Commerce, to which Mr VanBuren without admitting or denying that such a negotiation had been opened or adverting to it in any manner to it, or its object, said that His Majesty might rest assured that all the relations of the Government with every other, were altogether consistent with the friendship which was cherished towards him.

Baron Krudener then reverted to the terms of Mr Brents note as extending to a proposition to make a Convention which would amount to an alliance to protect neutral Trade as that of the armed neutrality was Mr VanBuren explained that rule and insisted that it was not susceptible of so extensive an interpretation, or if it was, that the Present Administration had not that view. They merely meant to enter into an engagement with Russia that the Parties to it should, in future wars in which they should be engaged with other Powers, observe towards each other the Principles upon which they might agree upon that subject and that the Disposition of the U. States was to go as far in Protecting the rights of neutrals and restricting those of Belligerents as the armed neutrality did.

did or as they could be extended. Baron Krudener then  
 expressed the entire acquiescence of his Government in those  
 principles, its willingness to enter into such an engagement  
 and requested Mr Van Buren to make a proposition to enter  
 upon such a negotiation to which Mr Van Buren replied  
 that that request embraced a new point which had not  
 been submitted to the President and that therefore he  
 could not reply to it at present and he having expressed  
 his opinion that such was not the true course. Because in as  
 much as the proposition just came from the Baron. It was  
 not necessary that it should now originate with him but  
 that if any thing should be done it should be continued from  
 what had already passed on the subject, and he recapitulated  
 what had been already done. Baron Krudener at first  
 intimated that his proposition had been made in writing in  
 in his Note to Mr Clay. That having been examined and  
 found not to contain such a proposal, The Baron stated  
 that he must have made it verbally to Mr Clay or the  
 President. It was at length agreed that both  
 Parties were willing to enter upon the negotiations of a  
 Convention upon such principles but that was it was  
 decided how it should commence, and as the circumstances  
 in which the Countries were placed did not require haste  
 It should be left as it now is for the present

(signed)

J. H. A.



Washington 28<sup>th</sup> April 1831  
 To the Secretary of State

For (You will please cause  
 a remittance of Three hundred Dollars to be  
 made to Wm Fulton (Secretary of the Territory) of  
 Arkansas - to be paid to him out of the Appropriation  
 for the Contingent Expenses of Foreign Intercourse  
 and Mr. Fulton to be charged with the same  
 in a separate account on the Books of the Treasury

You will please to direct Mr. Fulton to render  
 an account of his disbursements to me for approval;  
 and inform him that when the same is  
 approved the amount shall be paid to his credit  
 on the Books of the Treasury

I am Sir Yours respy  
 Andrew Jackson

Department of State  
 Washington 28<sup>th</sup> April 1831  
 Wm Fulton Esq  
 Post of Arkansas  
 Arkas Ferry

For I annex a copy of a letter  
 from the President to the Secretary of State of this  
 days date for your information I have to request  
 you to conform to the instructions therein contained  
 I have this day made a requisition on  
 the Treasury Dept for a remittance of Three hundred  
 Dollars as agreed by the provisions of the  
 Presidents letter

I am Sir Yours respy  
 M. Van Buren

Department of State

No. 30.

Washington 25<sup>th</sup> August 1829.

Jose R. Poinsetto Esquire.

Extraordinary & Minister  
Plenipotentiary U. S. to Mexico.

Sir

It is the wish of the President that you should, without delay, open a negotiation with the Mexican Government, for the purchase of so much of the Province of Texas as is hereinafter described, or for such a part thereof as they can be induced to cede to us, if the same be conformable to either of the locations with which you are herewith furnished. The President is aware of the difficulties which may be interposed to the accomplishment of the object in view; but he confidently believes that the views of the matter which it will be in your power to submit, and the pecuniary consideration which you will be authorized to propose, will enable you to effect it. He is induced by a deep conviction of the <sup>real</sup> necessity of the proposed acquisition, not only as a guard for our Western frontier, and the protection of New Orleans, but also to secure forever to the inhabitants of the valley of the Mississippi the undisputed and undisturbed possession of the navigation of that river, together with the belief that the present moment is particularly favorable for the purpose; to request your early and unremitting attention to the subject.

The territory of which a cession is desired by the United States is all that part of the province of Texas which lies East of a line beginning at the Gulf of Mexico, in the centre of the desert or Grand Prairie, which lies West of the Rio Nueces, and is represented to be nearly two hundred miles in width, and to extend, North, to the mountains. The proposed line following the course of the centre of that desert or prairie, north, to the mountains dividing the waters of the

Rio Grande del Norte, from those that run eastward to the Gulf, and until it strikes our present boundary, at the 42<sup>nd</sup> degree of north latitude. It is known that the line above described, includes the Spanish settlements of La Piedad and San Antonio de Pinar, comprising all the Mexican inhabitants of the Province, and this may furnish an objection to so extensive a cession. If from this circumstance, the objection should be made, and you find the Mexican Government disposed to cede any portion of the territory in question, you are authorised to agree to any of the following lines, regarding those farthest West as preferable. The second proposed line commences on the Western bank of the Rio de la Piedad, where it discharges itself into Matagorda Bay, and continuing up that river on the western bank thereof, to the head of its most westerly branch, - thence due north, until the line shall strike the Rio Colorado, and thence up the Colorado river, on the western bank thereof, to the head of its principal stream, thence by the most direct course that will intersect our line, at the 42<sup>nd</sup> degree of North latitude, and include the head waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers.

The third proposal may be a line to commence at the mouth of the Rio Colorado, where that river empties itself into Matagorda Bay, and on the West bank thereof, to continue up that river <sup>and thence by a line drawn from the head of its principal stream</sup> to the head of its principal stream, so as to intersect our present boundary line at the 42<sup>nd</sup> degree of north latitude, including also the head waters last mentioned.

The last proposition may be a line to commence on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the Rio Pinar de Dios, and on the westerly bank of that river, to pursue the course ~~the~~ <sup>course</sup> of that river up to the head of its most westerly branch, by the West bank thereof, and from the head of that branch of the river by such a course as will enable us to intersect our present line at the point already indicated.

In the event of adopting either of the propositions which establish the mouth of the La Piedad river, or the mouth of the



Colorado River as the boundary, it must be stipulated for an extension of that line due south from the mouth of the river to the Gulf of Mexico.

The preceding boundaries are as definite, as, with the materials in the Department, I have been able to make them. It is, nevertheless, probable that they may be greatly improved by a more accurate knowledge of the localities of the country. It is submitted to your discretion to make such alterations as shall appear to you to be clearly beneficial to the United States.

The boundary at present assumed by Mexico is deemed objectionable, as well on the ground of its alleged uncertainty, as for reasons of a different character. It is represented to us that, of the two streams which empty into the Sabine Bay through the same channel, the one furthest west is the most considerable, and may, with reason, be claimed to be the one referred to in the treaty. The distance between them, although only four miles where they enter the Bay, at some places approaches to one hundred. That there is much ignorance of the localities of the Province, and consequently, confusion and error in the maps of it which are extant, is certain. Whether the representations which have been made upon the subject to this Government be founded in truth, or are the suggestions of interested individuals, to subserve particular views, remains to be seen; but this is not the only, nor the strongest objection. The Sabine is a very inconsiderable stream, and only navigable by small crafts. The Bay is shallow, and neither it, nor the river, can ever become the seat of sufficient commerce to authorize the establishment of a custom house, or other public agency in its vicinity. Without such establishment, it is impossible to prevent that frontier from becoming the seat of an extensive system of smuggling, alike

injurious to the true interests of both countries? The lands east of the Sabine, are, for the most part, and to a great extent, so poor, and so effectually cut off from commercial facilities, that they never can receive or sustain a dense, or even respectable, population. It is mainly to that cause that the objectionable character of its present inhabitants is to be attributed. That frontier, therefore, as long as it remains such, must continue to be what it has heretofore been, a receptacle for smugglers and outlaws. In addition to the disadvantages which must result to the United States from their dependencies on such a population for the protection, in the first instance, of their border, the present state of things is well calculated to create incessant difficulties and broils with the citizens of the adjacent parts of Mexico, who, owing to the superiority of their soil, and the greater commercial advantages that belong to that side of the river, will naturally be more numerous and of a more respectable character. There may not be cause for much apprehension from this source, at the present day, or for a short time to come; but in so grave a matter as the arrangement and establishment of a boundary between independent nations, it becomes us to look into futurity. Thus viewing the matter, it is far from visionary to see in the present condition of things the germ of future discontents which may grow into national complaints and heart-burnings, and perpetually foster and inflame a spirit of jealousy to which our neighbours are already too much inclined.

We are not left altogether to conjecture and speculation, as to the results which are to be expected from a wretchedness of settlements under such unfavorable circumstances. The experience of the past affords the means of safe estimates of the future. A spirit of enterprise, and not unfrequently of encroachment, has been exhibited by our citizens who inhabit that frontier, which has been productive of much uneasiness to the Mexican Government, and not without solicitude to this. Most of the grants that have been made in

are already in the hands of Americans and Europeans. Notwithstanding the cautious policy, evinced by the Mexican Government in the designation of an extensive border territory, within which no grants should be made, or settlements permitted, the improvements of the Americans on the Texas side, commence from what is regarded as the boundary line, and are scattered over the prohibited territory. Not only has the interdiction thus disregarded by the adventurous spirits who have been attracted thither by the unsettled state of the Mexican Government; but that Government, itself, has (it is understood) been induced, by a conviction of the impossibility of causing it to be respected, to make grants within its limits. The want of confidence and reciprocal attachment between the Government and the present inhabitants of Texas (not Spanish), from whatever cause arising, is too notorious to require elucidation. It has, in the short space of five years, displayed itself in not less than four revolts, one of them having for its avowed object the independence of the country. This Government embraced the earliest opportunity to satisfy that of Mexico that the resistance to her lawful authority thus made, was without aid or countenance, direct or indirect, from us. The ancient and well settled policy of the United States in this respect, is so well known, and has been so scrupulously adhered to, as to leave no room for apprehension that it can be ever, or long, misunderstood by other Powers. But still, the recurrence of scenes like these, whilst they furnish the causes of onerous expenses and perpetual inquietude on the part of Mexico, must, in the nature of things, have a tendency to excite, at least, temporary suspicions of our motives, and produce consequent heart-burnings hostile to those cordial and friendly relations which should ever be preserved between neighbouring States. It shall be the business, as it is

duty of this Government, so to conduct itself towards Mexico as to furnish no just grounds for complaint; but it would be much better for both to extinguish the sources of misapprehension by an arrangement founded upon principles of just reciprocity.

The situation of Texas, in relation to the numerous tribes of Indians within its borders, and in its vicinity, also presents matter which deserves the serious consideration of the Parent Government, and which may, it is believed, be successfully urged in favor of the cession.

The Comanche Indians, a numerous and daring tribe, have, for years, been a scourge to Texas. They have, more than once, swept every article of live stock from their owners, and killed the inhabitants of San Antonio, on the commons, in front of the public square. They are apprised, moreover, that Indians of a still more active, warlike and daring character, have recently settled in Texas, and that their number is daily increasing: these are the Shawnee, Cherokee and Kickapoo tribes. They claim an equal right of occupancy in Texas with the Mexicans, themselves, and are prepared, as they say, to maintain it by force. The ground of this claim is understood to be an invitation which, they say, was given to them by the Spanish authorities before the revolution, to settle in the Province, to protect its inhabitants against their old enemy, the Comanches. Their number, at this time, supposed to amount to 500 warriors, is constantly increasing, and will necessarily increase much more upon the removal of the great body of American Indians further west. They have selected spots for their settlements, and defy the public authorities to dispossess them. To protect the civilized inhabitants of Texas against Indian aggression, as well as to keep in check the tumultuous spirit of portions of the inhabitants, themselves, the Mexican Government deems it necessary to keep on foot a considerable military establishment in the Province. This has been

very



expensive to the Government, and is, in the present depressed state of their finances, peculiarly burthensome, and will, probably, be of necessary continuance, so long as the Province belongs to Mexico. It has, however, so far as the Indians are concerned, proved quite inadequate to the object in view. It is said that the soldiers are insulted by the savages at the muzzles of their guns; and that, when complaints are made, the officers frankly acknowledge their inability to give redress. Similar aggressions were made on the American settlements, soon after their first establishment, but the perpetrators were invariably followed and punished. The consequence has been that the Indians have, for several years, abandoned all active hostility against the Americans, whilst they have continued their aggressions upon the Mexicans. These practices, in addition to the positive injury they cause to the Mexicans, have the effect of aggravating existing jealousies in the minds of the Mexican inhabitants, by infusing a suspicion that the exemption which is attributable solely to their hardihood, courage and enterprise which distinguishes our border men, arises from a sinister understanding with the Indians. By yielding to the United States a portion of Texas, the Mexican Government will not only be relieved from the expense of its several garrisons in that country, but will secure a protection to their own territory, by interposing the United States between the Indians and their eastern frontier, which is their exposed point. The Comanches have, hitherto confined their expeditions to the eastern side of the Rio del Norte, and no apprehension is felt on the west side of that river; for, in addition to the extent of desert to cross, before they can reach the western settlements, there is also a river of great width with a rapid current to overcome. There is another consideration of much importance which may be urged, if a reference to

it would not, in your judgment, give cause of offence. Being on the spot, and fully conversant with the feelings of those who constitute the Mexican Government, and with current events, your judgment as to the effect likely to be produced by what is said or proposed upon this subject, is most to be depended upon. The unsited state of the Mexican Government is too well known to be disguised. The successive revolutions to which it has already been exposed attest the fact; and the dangers which threaten it from the intrigues, if not the open hostilities of Spain, are of a character which cannot be regarded with indifference. This consideration, with many others that might be stated, but which your knowledge of circumstances will readily suggest, expose her extended confederacy to the hazards of dismemberment. It will readily be admitted by her well informed men, that, in such an event, the first successful blow would, most probably, be struck in Texas. Although the separation of that territory for a limited period would not be of much importance, still the probable effect of the example would not fail to be highly detrimental. A state of things which renders so disastrous an event possible, not to say probable, deserves the serious consideration of that Government.

The line proposed as the one most desirable to us, would constitute a natural separation of the resources of the two nations. It is the centre of a country uninhabitable on the Gulf, and, on the mountains, so difficult of access, and so poor, as to furnish no inducement for a least intercourse; and, of course, no theatre for those differences that are almost inseparable from a neighbourhood of commercial interests. It corresponds with the habitual feelings of the people of Mexico, and with the avowed policy of the Mexican Government, by causing a wide separation and difficulties of intercourse between the inhabitants of the two countries, and by preventing those excitements and bickerings invariably produced by the contiguous.

operation of conflicting laws, habits and interests. The commercial establishments which would be forthwith made at the Puces, and in its vicinity, would enable us to preserve, in a great degree, the morals of the inhabitants of both sides, by the prevention of smuggling; and the Mexican Government by thus respecting the real interests of the United States, without actual prejudice to its own, would afford the strongest evidence of that spirit of friendship by which the United States have always been influenced towards it, and which should ever characterise the conduct of neighbouring Republics.

The President does not desire the proposed cession without rendering a just and fair equivalent for it. He therefore authorises you to offer to the Mexican Government, for a cession, according to the first mentioned boundary, a sum not exceeding four millions of dollars, and so strong are his convictions of its great value to the United States, that he will not object, if you should find it indispensably necessary, to go as high as five millions. You will, of course, consult the interests of the United States, by obtaining the cession (if it can be obtained at all) upon terms as favorable, and for a price as low as practicable, regarding the sum above stated only as the maximum amount to which you are authorised to go. Should you find the Government of Mexico unwilling to part with as large a portion of their territory as would be included in the first mentioned bounds, but disposed to cede a less quantity, you will, in such case, endeavour to obtain a cession agreeable to some one of the boundaries above described, urging them in the order of preference before stated, and stipulate to pay therefor a sum which, estimating five millions as a fair compensation for the largest extent

valued, proposed, would be a proportionate equivalent for that which is ceded.

A credit of three or four years, by annual and equal instalments upon an interest of six per centum, would be preferred; but, if necessary, you may stipulate for the payment of the money within four months, or some other reasonable time after the exchange of the final ratifications of the Treaty, and the delivery of the possessions of the ceded territory.

The ratification must be required to take place on the part of the Mexican Government before the Treaty is submitted to the Senate of the United States for its ratification on our part.

I have already stated that the present moment is regarded by us as an auspicious one to secure the cession; and will now add that there does not appear to be any reasonable objection to its being embraced, on the score of delicacy, or from an apprehension that, in doing so, we would give offence to the Government of Mexico. Nothing would be more adverse to the feelings of the President than to give that Government reason to believe that he is capable of taking advantage of their necessities to obtain from them any portion of the Mexican territory, the cession of which would impair the true interests, or commit the honor of that country.

The comparatively small value of the territory in question, to Mexico; its remote and disconnected situation; the unsettled condition of her affairs; the depressed and languishing state of her finances; and the still, and, at this moment, particularly, threatening attitude of Spain, all combine to point out and recommend to Mexico the policy of parting with a portion of her territory of very limited and contingent benefits, to supply herself with the means of defending the residue, with the better prospects.



prospect of success, and with less onerous burthens to her citizens. It is for the Federal Government of Mexico, if they approve of the policy of doing so, to judge of their constitutional power to make the cession. It is believed that no doubt could exist upon that point, if the consent of the State of Coahuila were obtained, and if the views we take of the true interests of the Republic of Mexico are not founded in error, it is supposed that such consent would not be withheld.

Should you be able to conclude a treaty, and either of the rivers herein mentioned be agreed upon as the boundary; it will be necessary that it should contain a stipulation for the mutual right of navigation, and for that of common jurisdiction over the river itself. The Treaty may also provide for the confirmation of all bona fide grants of land, made prior to its date. Your situation in Coahuila must have made you sensible of the embarrassments and difficulties under which the United States have labored from frequent applications for the confirmation of titles to lands in the territories heretofore ceded to them, in cases in which the original conditions of the grants had not been complied with. It is, therefore desirable that the stipulation, on the part of the United States, to confirm grants previously made, should be limited in terms more explicit than heretofore used, to cases in which the conditions of the grants have been fully complied with, wherever the time for such compliance shall have expired. The Treaty may also contain a provision similar to that in the Louisiana and Florida Treaties, for the incorporation of the inhabitants into the Union, as soon as it can be done consistently with the principles of the Federal Constitution, and for the enjoyment of their

their liberty, property and religion. It will, of course, contain a stipulation for the delivery of the country to the United States, simultaneously, or as nearly so as may be practicable, with the payment of the consideration.

This despatch will be delivered to you by Colonel Anthony Butler, of the State of Mississippi. Colonel Butler has made himself well acquainted, by actual examination, with the territory in question, its streams and localities. In the belief that he deserves your confidence, and that he may be useful to you in the negotiation, by supplying you with facts which might not otherwise be within your reach, he has been instructed to observe your directions, in regard to his stay at Mexico, and his agency in the matter, whilst there.

A Full Power, authorizing you to negotiate and conclude a treaty, as stated above, is herewith transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be

with great respect

Your Obt. Serv.

M. Van Buren

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America.

To all whom these Presents shall concern, Greeting.

Know Ye that I have given and granted, and do hereby give and grant, to Joel R. Poinsett, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, of the United States of America, near the Government of the United Mexican States, full power and authority, also general and special command, to meet and confer with the Plenipotentiary or Plenipotentiaries of the said United Mexican States, being furnished

furnished with the like full Powers, of and concerning the limits between the territories of the United States of America, and those of the United Mexican States; and of and concerning, a cession of part of the territory of the latter to the former; and to conclude a treaty or treaties touching the premises, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, if such advice and consent be given.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed, at the City of Washington, this 25<sup>th</sup> day of August, A. D. 1824.

G. G.

Andrew Jackson

By the President

M. Van Buren

Secretary of State.

Department of State  
Washington 26 Aug. 1829

Apr 31.

Joel R. Poinsett

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister

Plenipotentiary U. S. to Mexico.

Sir,

In the instructions to you of yesterday's date, with which Col: Butler is already charged, you are informed that no grants from the Mexican Government for lands in the ceded territory, are to be considered as valid if made after the conclusion of the Treaty, that you may form under the instructions referred to. To obviate any advantage which may be taken of eventual circumstances, on the part of that Government, it would be the better

and

and safer course to assume some day, uncommensurate with the period of your entering upon the negotiations, after which no such grants on the part of that Government are to be considered valid, in respect to lands so situated.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your Obedt. Servant  
 M Van Buren.

Department of State  
 Washington 24 Aug: 1829.

Anthony Butler Esquire  
 Bearer of despatches to Mexico.

Sir:

You will take charge of the despatches and papers herewith committed to your care, and proceed with all possible expedition to Mexico, where you will deliver them to Mr Joel A. Poinsett Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at that Capital, to whom they are addressed.

For this service you will receive a compensation at the rate of six dollars per day, from the time of your departure hence, and terminating at the end of a reasonable time for your return here, after you shall have received permission from Mr Poinsett to leave Mexico; and, as it is understood that you are to perform the journey to Mexico, by land, a reimbursement of your travelling expenses, of which you will take care to keep regular minutes, supported by vouchers, where they can be obtained, will be made to you. Upon your reaching the City of Mexico, and for the period that you may remain there, which must be limited by the instructions that you receive from Mr Poinsett, the daily allowance of six dollars must be considered as a full and entire equivalent for your services.



services and personal expenses. If you should return by water, as it is probable you may, you will be entitled to, and receive the sum of 150 dollars for your passage, and its incidental expenses, in addition to the per diem allowance referred to; and you will be also entitled to a reimbursement of your reasonable travelling expenses from the city of Mexico to the port of your embarkation, and the same from that at which you may arrive, in the United States to this city.

The sum of one thousand dollars is now advanced to you, on account.

It is deemed important that the agency in which you are employed should be quite secret; and you will, therefore, keep the knowledge of its existence exclusively to yourself.

Mr. Poinsett will probably have occasion for your services, at some short period after you reach Mexico, as the bearer, and for the conveyance of dispatches to this Department; and it is for this reason that the time of your sojourn in that city is limited by the directions which you may receive from him.

I am, with much respect, Sir

Your Obedt. Servt.  
M. Tanburren.

Andrew Jackson,

President of the United States of America

To all whom these Presents shall concern, Greeting,

Know Ye that I have given and granted, and do hereby give and grant, to Anthony Foster, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America near the Government

of the United Mexican States, full power and authority, and also general and special command, to meet and confer with the Plenipotentiary or Plenipotentiaries of the said United Mexican States, being furnished with the like full powers, of and concerning the limits between the territories of the United States of America, and those of the United Mexican States; and of and concerning a cession of part of the territory of the latter to the former, and to conclude a treaty or treaties touching the premises, for the final ratification of the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, if such advice and consent be given.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed, at the City of Washington, the 17<sup>th</sup> day of October A. D. 1824.

Andrew Jackson  
 By the President.  
 M. Van Buren,  
 Secretary of State.

Department of State  
 Washington 17<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1824.  
 No 3.  
 Anthony Parster Esquire  
 Charge d'Affaires U. S. to Mexico

Sir

Information has been received at this Department that the Government of Mexico had granted to Mr Gasula, the Secretary of the Treasury, an extensive and valuable tract of land in the territory of Texas, and comprised within the bounds of the District whose

cession to the United States is to form the subject of negotiation between the two countries. Should this information prove to be correct, and the grant in question appear to have been actually made, the President would greatly prefer that the interest under it should be extinguished by Mexico before a cession of the territory is made to the United States out of the amount to be paid in consideration of that cession. The reasons for this desire on his part, and the grounds upon which it can be justified to the Mexican Government, will be sufficiently obvious to you, without further explanation from me.

So if understood that there are several claims on the part <sup>of citizens</sup> of the United States, against the Government of Mexico, for spoliation upon our commerce, which remain unsatisfied. A copy of a communication made to this Department upon that subject, is herewith transmitted. You are directed, in case of success in that branch of your negotiations which relates to the cession of territory <sup>by Mexico</sup> to the United States, to urge upon the former the justice and expediency of setting apart a portion of the consideration money, as large as can be obtained, to satisfy such claims. The Florida treaty will furnish you with a model for the provision which would be suitable to a stipulation of that character.

I am with great respect,

Your Obedt. Servt.

M Van Buren.

Memorandum.

15<sup>th</sup> February, 1832.

Pursuant to instructions given to me by the President yesterday, I requested Mr. Preble to meet me at the Department at two o'clock, to confer on the subject of the North-eastern Boundary. He came at the time appointed. I told him that, as there appeared to be diversity of opinion on the question, whether the award of the King of the Netherlands had been pursued.

pursued the submission and that if it had not, but had established a new boundary not conformable to that designated by the peace of 1783, and directed to be ascertained by the treaty of Ghent, a question would arise as to the power of the United States to establish any <sup>such</sup> new boundary at the expense of one or more of the States. That whatever might be the true solution of all or either of these questions, it would be desirable to avoid agitating them, if it could be done to the satisfaction of the parties concerned. That the President was extremely desirous of such an arrangement, and that he had empowered me to propose an informal negotiation with some person duly authorized to act for the State of Maine, for an equivalent in land, to be transferred to the State as a consideration for its relinquishment of the portion given to Great Britain by the Award, to the westward of the line claimed by the United States. That I wished him Mr. Tieble, to write while the Legislature was sitting, for the necessary powers, and that, if we agreed on such equivalent, the agreement should be submitted to Congress, that laws might be passed for carrying it into effect. After having heard the proposition, Mr. Tieble asked, first, what was meant by what I had said of the submission to Congress. I explained that an agreement between the Executive of the United States and an individual State, could neither have the form nor the effect of a treaty. That as the President had no power to cede the lands of the United States, all he could do, must necessarily be subject to the control of Congress, and could have no effect without their sanction; and that the necessity of this sanction must be expressed in any agreement that might be made. To this he seemed to assent, but added, that the only mode in which it could be acceptable to the State was by a cession of the jurisdiction over the disputed territory by the State to the United States, for them to dispose of as they thought fit. I said this was one mode, and perhaps the best, of arranging the business, but that this would

be



be considered in the conference, after he had procured his powers. He said he would immediately write for them, but expressed a desire that nothing should be done in the Senate on the subject, until he received an answer. I told him this would depend, I thought on the Senators from Maine - that the business probably would not be stirred but on their motion. He said then, he would speak to Mr. Sprague, and the conference ended by his saying, that the cession of a part of her territory would be a sore thing for the State, whatever might be the value of the compensation - but that their desire to preserve harmony, he believed, would induce them to make the sacrifice. Edw. Livingston.

additional paragraph, in Mr. Preble's hands writing.

Mr. Preble stated, that in his opinion, the legislature of Maine never would assent to the awards of the arbitrator, and he could not be the channel of any proposition direct to that effect, but she might possibly be induced to yield to the discretion and disposition of the United States her claim and jurisdiction. - It was not Mr. P.'s suggestion that the proceedings in the Senate should, in the meantime be suspended.

Wm Pitt Preble, Esq.

Department of State,  
Washington, 9 Mar. 1832

Dear Sir:-

Agreeably to your request, I return the proceedings of the State of Maine in relation to the Northeastern boundary which you left with me yesterday. Having this day submitted them to the consideration of the President, he directs me to inform you, that although he cannot conform exactly to the mode pointed out by the resolutions of the Legislature, because they seem to contemplate a treaty, or positive agreement, which he cannot constitutionally make, he is yet, for the considerations mentioned to you in my first conference, desirous of effecting the object I then proposed.

posed: and for this purpose he will name me, with one or more members of his cabinet to confer with such persons as the State of Maine may authorize for the purpose of entering into a provisional agreement as to the quantity and situation of lands of the United States which the State of Maine will be willing to take, and the President of the United States will be willing to recommend to Congress to give, as a compensation for a release, by the State, of all claim of jurisdiction to the lands lying north and east of the line designated by the King of the Netherlands as the Boundary between the United States and the dominions of His Britannic Majesty.

To avoid all misunderstanding, I repeat what I said in the conference above alluded to - that nothing in this proposition is to be understood as expressing any opinion as to the binding force of the award of the King of the Netherlands, or of the expediency of carrying it into effect - which questions are now before the Senate - or of any obligation on the part of the United States to indemnify the State of Maine in case it should be carried into effect. But that the President's object is to prepare the means of such an arrangement as may, should it receive the sanction of Congress, satisfy the State of Maine, in any course which it may be deemed just and expedient for the General Government to pursue - I am, respectfully, yr. obedient servt.  
 Edw. Livingston.

---

To the President.

The Secretary of State, to whom was referred the resolution of the Senate requesting the President to inform the Senate whether any, and if any, what, communications have passed between the Executive Department of the United States and the Executive or Legislative Department of the State of Maine, relative to the Northeastern boundary, and whether any proposition has been made by either, that the boundary designated by the King of the Netherlands, shall be established for a consideration to be paid to Maine, and, if

so what consideration is proposed, - so far as the same may not be inconsistent with the public interest, has the honor to Report.

That after the communications heretofore made to the Senate on the subject of the Northeastern boundary, which, although comprehended in the general terms of the resolution, it is not thought are now required to be repeated, certain communications have passed between the Executive Department of the United States and the Executive and Legislative departments of the State of Maine (by their agent) relative to the Northeastern boundary, and that no proposition has been made by either, that the boundary designated by the King of the Netherlands, should be established for a consideration to be paid to Maine. But that certain other preparatory and eventual arrangements were proposed to be submitted to Congress and to the State of Maine - that although those arrangements have not been completed, and while in progress there may be some inconvenience in giving them publicity, none is perceived in communicating the whole matter confidentially to the Senate.

That the State of Maine having passed resolutions declaratory of their dissent to any acquiescence in the awards made by the King of the Netherlands, and having appointed an agent to communicate the same to the President, and to both Houses of Congress, the President thought it proper to avail himself of the presence of that agent at the seat of Government to make propositions for entering into such an arrangement, as, being confirmed by Congress and by the State of Maine, would satisfy the State for the loss of territory it might sustain, if it should be determined to confirm the award of the King of the Netherlands, either for reasons of expediency, or on the ground that the award, although it does not designate the boundary claimed by either party under the treaty of Ghent, is yet authorized by the submission; - in either of which cases it was thought that an indemnity would be due to the State of Maine. In the first because the advantage of settling the disputed question.

question would have been purchased confessedly at the expense of Maine. In the second, because, although the United States had made a submission which authorized the Arbiters to establish a line different from the one contemplated by the treaty of 1783, and the treaty of Ghent, - and although public faith might require a compliance with the award under it, yet the authority to make a submission which empowered the Arbiters to dismember a State, might well be questioned.

If it should on the other hand, be determined that the awards should not be executed, the whole arrangement would be of course void.

The President gave no opinion on either of these points, but directed the Secretary of State to confer with Mr. Peble, the Agent for the State of Maine, and to propose that some person should be appointed by the State to meet a person appointed by the President to agree on an equivalent in land of the United States, as an indemnity, in any case in which Congress might deem such compensation to be due.

This conference was accordingly had on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February, and a memorandum of the substance of what passed on the occasion, was made on the same day by the Secretary of State, and submitted to the President - a copy whereof is herewith annexed, marked A. with a slight addition made by Mr. Peble, when it was shown to him on the 10<sup>th</sup> March.

On the 8<sup>th</sup> March, Mr. Peble communicated to the Secretary of State the preamble and resolutions of the State of Maine, which are herewith annexed, marked B. in consequence of which the letter marked C. was written by the Secretary of State, and delivered to Mr. Peble, who departed the next day for Maine since which nothing further has occurred in relation to the subject inquired of by the resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Edw. Livingston

Department of State,  
Washington, 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1832.

His Excellency,  
Governor Smith.

Department of State,  
Washington, 17<sup>th</sup> Apt. 1832.

Sir.

I have received a letter from Mr. Preble, in answer to one which I wrote to him on the 9<sup>th</sup> of March. He informs me that it is your intention to appoint commissioners, under the resolution of your legislature which you communicated to this Department, when you shall be officially informed that the President has named a person or persons to confer with them. It was the intent of that letter substantially to give such official information to Mr. Preble, who was considered as the agent of the State - and I therefore now repeat, that the President has named me to meet such commissioners as may be appointed on the part of the State of Maine for the purposes mentioned in my letter to Mr. Preble, a copy whereof is here enclosed. - I am, with great respect, your Excellency's obdt. servt. Edw. Livingston.

Private and unofficial.

Washington, 25<sup>th</sup> Apt. 1832.

William Pitt Preble, Esq<sup>r</sup> - Portland, Me.

Dear Sir:-

I have just received your letter of the 19<sup>th</sup> inst. and lost no time in taking the President's direction in relation to your requests. He thinks there would be an impropriety in publishing any of the papers now before the Senate on the subject of the Northeastern Boundary until that body shall have acted on the report which, it is understood, their Committee have made on the subject.

I wrote some days since to Governor Smith, informing him that I was authorized to meet Commissioners from the State, for the purpose mentioned in my letter to you of the 9<sup>th</sup> March, - which I suppose will obviate the objection made to their appointment. When they come, if it is with a spirit of accommodation, it is to be hoped that such an arrangement will be made as will be satisfactory to all parties. With great respect, your most obedient servant, Edw. Livingston.



## Protocol.

The President having appointed the Undersigned Secretaries of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, to meet with such persons as might be appointed by the State of Maine for the purpose of entering into a provisional agreement as to the quantity and situation of lands of the United States, which the State of Maine might be willing to take, and the President of the United States would be willing to recommend to Congress to give, for a release of all claim of jurisdiction <sup>over</sup> to, and of interest in, the lands lying north and east of the line designated by the King of the Netherlands for the boundary between the United States and the dominions of the King of the United Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, — and the Governor of the State of Maine having, by an authority given to him by the Legislature of that State, appointed the Undersigned, William T. Preble, Russell Williams, and Nicholas Emery, esquires, Commissioners on the part of the State of Maine, for the purposes aforesaid, several meetings were had, and, after full discussion of the subject, the Undersigned, Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, made the following declarations and proposal, to wit:

That it was the intention of the President, before any definitive measures were taken in relation to the boundary designated by the King of the Netherlands, as the Northeastern boundary of the United States, to attempt, officially, to open a negotiation with the Government of Great Britain, for the establishment of a boundary more convenient to both parties than the boundary so designated, and, also, for making arrangements relative to the navigation of the river St. John, and the adjustment of other points that may be necessary for the mutual convenience of the parties, and that should the said attempt fail, and should the President feel bound to submit to the establishment of the boundary so designated by the King of the Netherlands, that he will then recommend to Congress to grant to the State of Maine an indemnity for

her

63  
her release to all right of jurisdiction and to the soil claimed by the said State beyond the line so designated by the King of the Netherlands. The said indemnity to consist of one million of acres, to be selected by the State of Maine, and located in a square form, out of the lands which may, at the time of such selection have been surveyed in the Territory of Michigan - the said lands to be offered at public sale in the usual form within - years, and disposed of by the United States in the same manner, and under the same regulations which apply to the public lands, and at the expense of the United States, and the proceeds paid over to the State of Maine, as they shall be received. But that if, in the result of any negotiation with Great Britain, the State of Maine shall lose less of the territory claimed by her than she would according to the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, the aforementioned indemnity shall be proportioned to the actual loss; and if any new territory not now claimed by the said State, shall be acquired, by such negotiation, from Great Britain, the same shall belong to the State of Maine, and a further proportionate deduction shall be made from the indemnity above mentioned.

Which offer the said Undersigned Commissioners agree conditionally to accept, and agree to recommend to the Legislature of the State of Maine to accept the said indemnity, and to make the release of jurisdiction and claim above mentioned.

But it is distinctly understood that, nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to express or imply, on the part of the President, any opinion whatever on the question of the validity of the decision of the King of the Netherlands, or of the obligation, or expediency of carrying the same into effect.

The King of the Netherlands, mutually selected as Arbiters by the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the President of the United States, and invited

64

to investigate and make a decision upon the points of difference which had arisen under the treaty of Ghent of 1814, in ascertaining that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, designated by the treaty of peace of 1783, as the Northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and in surveying the boundary line between the dominions of the United States and Great Britain from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the abovementioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the Northwesternmost heads of Connecticut river, having officially communicated his opinion that it will be suitable to adopt for boundary between the two States, (*qu'il conviendrait d'adopter pour limite des Etats,*) a line drawn due north from the source of the river St. Croix to the point where it intersects the middle of the thalweg of the river St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of that river, ascending to the point where the river St. Francis empties itself into the river St. John, thence the middle of the thalweg of the river St. Francis, ascending to the source of its southwesternmost branch, designated on map A by the letter X, thence a line drawn due west to the highlands, thence along the said highlands, which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river Saint Lawrence from those that fall into the Atlantic Ocean to the Northwesternmost heads of Connecticut river. And the Legislature of the State of Maine having protested, and continuing to protest, against the adoption by the Government of the United States of the line of boundary thus described by the King of the Netherlands, as a dismemberment of her territory, and a violation of her constitutional rights. And the President of the United States having appointed the Undersigned, Secretaries of the Departments of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, to meet with such persons as might be appointed by the State of Maine, for the purpose of con-

fering



ting into a provisional agreement as to the quantity and selection of lands of the United States, which the State of Maine might be willing to take, and the President would be willing to recommend to Congress to give, for a release on her part, of all claim of jurisdiction to and of her interest in the lands lying north and east of the line so designated as a boundary by the King of the Netherlands - And the Governor of Maine, by virtue of the authority vested in him, having appointed the undersigned, William Pitt Preble, Reuel Williams, and Nicholas Emery, Commissioners on the part of said State, to meet and confer with the said Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, thus authorized as aforesaid, with a view to an amicable understanding, and satisfactory arrangement and settlement of all disputes which had arisen, or might arise, in regards to the Northeastern Boundary of said State, and of the United States, and several meetings and conferences having been had at Washington, between the eighteenth day of May, and the second day of June, 1832, and the said Commissioners on the part of the State of Maine, having distinctly declared that said State did not withdraw her protest against the adoption of the line designated as a boundary by the King of the Netherlands, but would continue to protest against the same, and that it was the desire of the Legislature and Government of Maine, that new negotiations should be opened for the purpose of having the line designated by the treaty of Peace of 1783, run and marked according to that treaty, and if that should be found impracticable, for the establishment of such a new boundary between the dominions of the United States and Great Britain as should be mutually convenient, Maine, in such case, to be indemnified, as far as practicable, for jurisdiction and territory lost in consequence of any such new boundary, by jurisdictional and other rights to be acquired by the United States over adjacent territory and

and transferred to said State. And for these purposes, the Undersigned Commissioners were ready to enter into a provisional agreement to release to the United States the right and claim of Maine to jurisdiction over the territory lying north and east of the line designated by the Arbitrator, and her interest in the same the said State of Maine, and the State of Massachusetts, being owners of the lands in equal shares, suggesting at the same time the propriety of suspending the conferences until the Senate of the United States, whose advice it had become the duty of the President to take, and before whom his message for that purpose was then under consideration, should finally act in the matter - in which suggestion the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy concurred. - And the Senate of the United States did, on the twenty-third day of June, 1832, pass a resolution in the words following: "Resolved, That the Senate advise the President to open a new negotiation with His Britannic Majesty's Government, for the ascertainment of the boundary between the possessions of the United States and those of Great Britain, on the northeast frontier of the United States, according to the treaty of Peace of 1783." Whereupon the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, did renew their communications with the Commissioners on the part of the State of Maine, and state it to be the wish and intention of the President to open a negotiation with the Government of Great Britain, for the purposes mentioned by the said Commissioners, and also for making arrangements relative to the navigation of the river St. John, and the adjustment of other points that may be necessary for the convenience of the parties interested; but deeming a cession from the State of Maine of all her jurisdiction and right of soil over the territory heretofore described, and in the manner heretofore stated, as indispensable to the success of such negotiation, the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, did declare and propose that, in consideration of such cession, the

the President will, as soon as the state of the negotiation with Great Britain may render it proper to do so, recommend to Congress to grant to the State of Maine an indemnity for the release on her part, of all right and claim to jurisdiction over, and her interest in, the territory beyond the line so designated by the King of the Netherlands - the said indemnity to consist of one million acres of lands, to be selected by the State of Maine, and located in a square form as near as may be, out of the unappropriated lands of the United States within the territory of Michigan - the said lands to be surveyed and sold by the United States at their expense, in the same manner, and under the same regulations which apply to the public lands, and the whole proceeds, without deduction, to be paid over to the State of Maine, as they shall be received. But if, in the result of any negotiation as aforesaid, with Great Britain, the State of Maine shall ultimately lose less of the territory claimed by her north and east of the river St. John and St. Francis than she would according to the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, the aforesaid indemnity shall be proportioned to the actual loss; and if any new territory, contiguous to the State of Maine, not now within her limits, shall be acquired, by such negotiation, from Great Britain, the same shall be annexed to, and be made a part of said State, and a further proportionate deduction shall be made from the indemnity above mentioned. But if such attempt on the part of the President to negotiate should wholly fail, and in that case, and not otherwise, the proper authorities of the United States should, on full consideration, determine to acquiesce in the line designated by the King of the Netherlands, and to establish the same as the north east boundary of the United States, the State of Maine shall be entitled to receive the proceeds of the said million of acres, without any abatement or deduction, which offer the undersigned Commissioners provisionally accede to, and, on condition

condition of the due performance of all and singular the things which, by the declaration of the Secretaries of State, of the Treasury, and of the Navy, and by the proposal aforementioned, are to be performed or intended to be performed, they agree to recommend to the Legislature of the State of Maine to accept said indemnity, and to release and assign to the United States all right and claim to jurisdiction and all her interest in the territory north and east of the line designated by the King of the Netherlands. But it is distinctly understood that, until this agreement shall have been accepted and ratified by the Legislature of Maine, nothing herein shall in any wise be construed, as derogating from the claims and pretensions of the said State to the whole extent of her territory as asserted by her Legislature. Nor shall any thing herein contained be construed so as to express or imply, on the part of the President, any opinion whatever on the question of the validity of the decision of the King of the Netherlands, or of the obligation or expediency of carrying the same into effect.

Wm Pitt Preble,  
Reuel Williams,  
Nicholas Emery.

Wm Pitt Preble, esq.  
Sir:—

Department of State,  
Washington, 12<sup>th</sup> June, 1832.

Not having had it in my power to see the gentlemen associated with me, until this morning, I could not sooner answer the verbal communications made to me yesterday by you and Mr. Williams. I have now the honor to state to you, that, having acceded to the propriety of the suggestion you made at our last meeting, that it would be best to conclude nothing until the action of the Senate was known, we deem it entirely in the spirit of that suggestion to avoid any agitation of the business until we are apprized of the view taken by the Senate of the question submitted to them. I have the honor, &c.

Edw. Livingston.



Gentlemen -

Washington, 25<sup>th</sup> July, 1832.

We have the honor to enclose, duly executed by us, a copy of the agreement which you had prepared, making a slight alteration, rendered necessary by the resolution of the Senate advising a further negotiation. You will please to send a counterpart, executed by you, as soon as possible, together with information at what time it will probably be placed under the consideration of your legislature, whose action on the subject would seem to be required before the matter can be submitted to Congress.

To Messrs. Wm Pitt Frible,  
Ruel Williams,  
Nicholas Emery.

E. Livingston.  
L. McLane.  
L. Woodbury.

Charles Bankhead, Esq<sup>r</sup>

Department of State,

Chargé d'Affs. of Great Britain.

Washington, 20 July, 1832.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the United States, will now have the honor to fulfil to Mr. Bankhead, His Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, the promise which he made, that, as soon as the action of the Senate should be known, on the reference made to that body, of the decision of the King of the Netherlands, the undersigned would answer Mr. Bankhead's note of the 20<sup>th</sup> of December last.

His Britannic Majesty's Government is too well acquainted with the division of powers in that of the United States to make it necessary to enter into any explanation of the reasons which rendered it obligatory on the President to submit the whole subject to the Senate for its advice. The result of that application is a determination, on the part, of the Senate, not to consider the decision of the King of the Netherlands as obligatory, and a refusal to advise and consent to its execution; but they have passed a resolution advising the President to open a new negotiation with His Britannic Majesty's Government, for the ascertainment of the boundary between the possessions of the United States and those of Great Britain, on the northeastern

Northeastern frontier of the United States, according to the treaty of Peace of 1783." This resolution was adopted on the conviction felt by the Senate, that the Sovereign Arbitrator had not decided the question submitted to him, or had decided it in a manner unauthorized by the submission.

It is not the intention of the Undersigned to enter into an investigation of the argument which led to this conclusion. The decision of the Senate precludes it, and the object of this communication renders it unnecessary. But it may be proper to add that no question could have arisen as to the validity of the decision, had the Sovereign Arbitrator determined on, and designated, any boundary, as that which was intended by the treaty of 1783. He has not done so. Not being able, consistently with the evidence before him to declare that the line he has thought the most proper to be established was the boundary intended by the treaty of 1783, he seems to have abandoned the character of Arbitrator, and assumed that of a mediator, advising both parties, that a boundary which he describes, should be accepted as one most convenient to them. But this line trenches, as is asserted by one of the States of the Union, upon its territory, and that State controverts the constitutional power of the United States to circumscribe its limits without its assent. If the decision had indicated this line as the boundary designated by the treaty of 1783, this objection could not have been urged, because then no part of the territory to the north or the east of it, could be within the State of Maine. And, however the United States, or any individual State, might think itself aggrieved by the decision, as it would, in that case, have been made in conformity to the submission, it would have been carried into immediate effect. The case is now entirely different - and the necessity for further negotiation must be apparent, to adjust a difference which the Sovereign Arbitrator has, in the opinion of a coordinate branch of our executive powers, failed to decide. That negotiation will be opened and carried on by the President with the sincerest disposition

to bring to an amicable, speedy, and satisfactory conclusion, a question which might otherwise interrupt the harmony which so happily subsists between the two countries, and which he most earnestly wishes to preserve.

The undersigned is instructed to say, that even if the negotiators of the two Parties are unable to agree on the true line designated by the Treaty of 1783, means will probably be found of avoiding the constitutional difficulties that have hitherto attended the establishment of a boundary more convenient to both Parties than that designated by the treaty, or that recommended by His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, an arrangement being now in progress, with every probability of a speedy conclusion between the United States and the State of Maine, by which the Government of the United States will be clothed with more ample powers than it has heretofore possessed, to effect that end.

Should a negotiation be opened on this principal point, it will naturally embrace, as connected with it, the right of navigation of the river St. John, an object of scarcely less importance to the convenience and future harmony of the two nations, than the designation of the boundary, it being the wish of the President, and, as he has the best reason to believe, that of His Britannic Majesty's Government, to remove all causes for misunderstanding between the two countries by a previous settlement of all points on which they might probably arise.

Presuming that the state of things produced by the resolution of the Senate above referred to, and the desire expressed by the President to open, carry on, and conclude the negotiation recommended by that body, in the most frank and amicable manner, will convince His Britannic Majesty's Government of the necessity of meeting the offers now made, with a correspondent spirit, the undersigned is directed to propose for consideration the propriety of carrying on the negotiation at this place. The aids which the negotiators,

72  
on both sides, would derive from being in the vicinity of the territory in dispute, as well as the information with respect to localities from persons well acquainted with them, which they might command, are obvious considerations in favor of this proposition.

Until this matter shall be brought to a final conclusion, the necessity of refraining, on both sides, from any exercise of jurisdiction beyond the boundaries now actually possessed, must be apparent, and will no doubt be acquiesced in on the part of the authorities of His Britannic Majesty's provinces, as it will be by the United States.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Bankhead the assurance of his high consideration.  
Edw. Livingston.



Hon<sup>ble</sup> Levi Woodbury,  
Secretary of the Navy.

Department of State,  
January 3, 1832.

Sir:—

I have submitted to the President the proposition of sending a confidential agent to the Indian Seas, with the vessels you are about sending there. You will be pleased to inform Mr Roberts, that the President, on your recommendation, will appoint him for that service at a compensation of fifteen hundred dollars a year, and that it will be necessary for him to repair to this place, and receive his instructions. You will please to recommend secrecy to him, and to provide him with some ostensible employment on board the ship in which he shall sail. I have the honor to be, &c

E. L.

Mr Edmunds Roberts.

Department of State,  
Washington, 27 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1832.

Sir:— The President having named you his agent for the purpose of examining, in the Indian Ocean, the means of extending the commerce of the United States by commercial arrangement with the powers whose dominions border on those seas, you will embark on board of the United States Sloop of war, the Peacock, in which vessel (for the purpose of concealing your mission from powers whose interest it might be to thwart the objects the President has in view) you will be rated as Captain's Clerk. Your real character is known to Captain Geisenger, and needs not be to any other person on board, unless you find it necessary, for the purpose of your mission, to communicate it to others.

As you will enter the Indian Ocean from the eastward, the first place at which your duties will begin will be Cochin China. Here you will proceed to the capital of the country Huei, sometimes called Hueifoo, or such other of the Royal cities as the King may reside at. You will, in your passage to this place, inform yourself minutely of the trade carried

on.

on between this Kingdom and other countries - the nature of the products of the country, whether natural, agricultural, or manufactured - its maritime and military strength - and of the articles of merchandise of general consumption, or demanded for their own commerce with other nations - of the favors granted to, or exactions made upon, the commerce of the various nations who trade with them.

On your arrival you will present yourself to the King, with your power, and the letter addressed to him. You will state that the President having heard of his fame for justice, and desire to improve the advantages of commerce for the good of his people, has sent you to inquire whether he is willing to admit our ships into his harbors with such articles of merchandise as will be useful to him and his people, and to receive, in return, the products of their industry or of their soil, that we manufacture, and can bring, arms, ammunition, cloths of cotton and wool, glass, &c. (enumerating all the articles that you find they usually import) - that we can furnish them cheaper than any other nation, because it is against the principles of our nation to build forts, or make expensive establishments in foreign countries - that we never make conquests, or ask any nations to let us establish ourselves in their country as the English, the French, and the Dutch have done in the East Indies. All we ask is free liberty to come and go for the purpose of buying and selling, paying obedience to the laws of the country while we are there. But that while we ask no exclusive favor, we will not carry our commerce where we are treated in any degree worse than other nations. We will pay all the duties that are required by the King's authority, but we will not submit to pay more than any other nation does, nor will we bear the exactions of any of his subordinate officers - that the President is very powerful, has many ships of war at his command, but that they are only used to protect our commerce against imposition. That if the King wishes to secure the advantages of our trade, he must

enter into a treaty by which the above stipulations must be secured to our merchants. That as soon as this is known our ships will resort to his ports, enriching him by the duties that he will receive, and his subjects, by their commerce.

An important point is, to obtain an explicit permission to trade, generally, with the inhabitants; for it is understood that at most, or all of the ports, the Mandarins, or other officers, now monopolize the commerce, permitting none of the inhabitants to trade with foreigners.

You will be furnished with a power to conclude a treaty - if one can be obtained on the terms above specified, and such others as shall hereafter be mentioned - and to promise, which you may do verbally or in writing, that the usual presents shall be made on the exchange of the ratification - of which you may settle a list of such things as may be most agreeable, not exceeding ten thousand dollars in value for each Power.

Your compensation will be six dollars per diem, and all necessary personal expenses - which last can only be in unforeseen cases, as your subsistence on board the ship is provided for. An advance will be made to you of one thousand dollars on account of your pay, and five hundred dollars for such presents as may be necessary to gain an audience.

The above instructions will govern you in your missions to Siam, and the Powers of Arabia on the Red Sea, where you will also be conveyed.

You are authorized to draw on the Department for the amount of your allowance, as it becomes due, after deducting the advance now made to you, and for your necessary expenses, to be certified by the commander of the vessel in which you sail.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston.

P.S. - Your compensation will commence on the 9<sup>th</sup> January, 1832, the day of your leaving your residence to proceed on your mission.

Edmund Roberts, esq.

Sir:—

Department of State,  
Washington, 14<sup>th</sup> Feb. 1832

agreeably to your letter of the 1<sup>st</sup> instant, I herewith transmit to you,

A special passport for the dominions of the King of Cochin China.

One ditto for the kingdom of Siam.

One ditto blank, to be filled up by yourself as circumstances may require.

Three letters of introduction to our Consuls at Batavia, Manilla, and Canton.

In each of the special passports, sufficient space has been left for the addition of the titles appertaining to their Majesties, respectively, — those titles being unknown here.

The mode of transmission, and the disposition of the five hundred dollars specified in your instructions, are left entirely to your discretion. — I am, Sir, very respectfully, yr. obedt. servt.  
Edw. Livingston.

Lewis Cass, esq.

Secretary of War.

Department of State,  
Washington, July 5, 1832

Sir:— There will be wanted for the United States service in their foreign relations, one hundred improved rifles, loading at the breech, and one hundred stands of infantry arms, with accoutrements complete, — which please to direct to be carefully packed, so as not to be injured by a very long sea voyage, and sent to W. H. C. Maddell, at New York. — Recd. by me off. end.  
Edw. Livingston.

Mr. Edmund Roberts

Sir:—

Department of State,  
Washington, 23 July 1832

By this conveyance you will receive copies of your credentials, or rather new originals, made out in a form that, it is understood, will be more acceptable to the powers with whom you are to negotiate. You will, also, receive a number of articles (of which bills of lading and descriptive lists accompany this letter,) which you are to apportion among the different powers as you shall deem most advisable, as presents which are usually made.

With the Imam of Muscat you will have no difficulty, as you will see by the enclosed document, which he directed to the President, and forwarded by one of our vessels lately trading in those seas. - Forward your presents as much as possible, giving only what you find essential. Among the articles sent out are some of no great value to be given to the under officers where you first land. <sup>✓</sup> Be very careful in obtaining information respecting Japan - the means of opening a communication with it, and the present value of its trade with the Dutch and Chinese. When you arrive at Canton you will receive further instructions until which time it is not probable you will again hear from me. Write by every opportunity after you arrive on your scenes of action. Inquire particularly, when you arrive in the Indian Seas, what effect the events at Lualaba, in Sumatra, have had on the disposition of the native powers with respect to us.

It is now understood that the Peacock will proceed by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, instead of Cape Horn, as I at first supposed. This will change the order of your proceeding, and bring you first in relation to the powers of Arabia, on the Red Sea, and the coast between that and the Persian Gulf. It is left to your discretion, guided by the information you shall receive, whether you will attempt to make any commercial arrangement with the Birman Empire. The distance between the seat of Government and Rangoon, their first commercial city, and their habitual, procrastinating mode of doing business, may, perhaps, consume more than can be spared for this object - yet, if you see a reasonable prospect of success, it ought not to be neglected, unless you find that our commerce enjoys, already, all the advantages we could hope for from a treaty. - After this, Siam and Cochin China will claim your attention. Perhaps a treaty with the King of Acheen would give greater security to our trade with the different rajahs of Sumatra, and tends to protect us, in those seas, from the depredations of the piratical Malays. Should you find this to be the case, you may fill up the direction of



one of the powers you now have, with his name and title, and present it for the purpose of treating with him.

Take it, however, as a general instruction, not to go to the expense of a treaty with any of these independent Rajahs, or persons, who have not the power to carry their stipulations into effect, and a reputation on which we may rely for their disposition to do so. Inquire particularly whether this is the case with any of the powers on the Island of Borneo, where there are good harbors and the prospect of a gainful trade.

Having no national colonial establishments, and our political relations with the European Powers who have them in the Indian Ocean being continually liable to change, it would be of great importance to secure one or more ports in that quarter into which by treaty with the native powers, our ships might always be received and protected. You will, therefore, pay particular attention to this point, and secure such an asylum, if possible. — I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston.

Edmunds Roberts, esq.

Department of State,

On board the U.S. ship Peacock. Washington, 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1832.

Sir: — I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed bill of lading, of articles shipped on board the brig New York, Captain Tunis, referred to in the letter of this Department to you of the 23<sup>d</sup> July, and intended for the confidential mission in which you are employed. — I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient and very humble servant, Dan. Brent.

Edmunds Roberts, esq.

Department of State,

Sir: —

Washington, 28<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1832.

I have directed to be shipped by this conveyance, 13 cases, containing arms and accoutrements destined for the service in which you are employed, and of which you will receive, herewith, a bill of lading. They came too late to be sent with the other articles to Rio, and my only resource was to send them to meet you at Canton; where I hope you will find them safe.

Yours

You have, herewith, duplicates of the letters written since your departure, and a list of the several articles sent to Kio, but which, arriving after you must have left it, were, I hope, in time to be conveyed to you by the Boxed. I learn by the gazettes that a vessel has been fitted out by the English East India Company to establish commercial relations on the eastern coast of China and Japan. Be particular in your inquiries respecting this undertaking, its object, progress, and result, and communicate to me the information you may receive. We have it in contemplation to institute a separate mission to Japan, but if you find the prospect favorable, you may fill up one of the letters of credence with the appropriate title of the Emperor, and present yourself there for the purpose of opening a trade. But, in that case, you must not go in a national vessel, which cannot submit to the indignity of being disarmed as all foreign vessels are in the ports of Japan, and with which degrading custom a Russian frigate condescended to comply. The Peacock may convey you in a coasting vessel chartered for the purpose, and not enter until you receive the assurance that nothing unbecoming the dignity of the country will be required. But you are not to go to any extraordinary expense for this purpose, unless you have a very reasonable prospect of ultimate success; and at any rate, postpone your operations in that quarter until you have completed those contemplated by your first instructions. — I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston.

P.S. — I have just seen an account of several depredations having been committed by an English vessel from New Holland, on the northeast coast of Japan, by firing on the inhabitants and burning a village. Take every means in your power to prevent this outrage being attributed to the Americans, as may, perhaps, be done from mistake or design.



## Draft of Treaty.

I. There shall be a perpetual peace between the United States and the King of Cochin China. (giving him his titles.

II. The citizens of the United States shall have free liberty to enter all the ports of the King with their cargoes, of whatever kinds the said cargoes may consist, and they shall have liberty to sell the same to any of the subjects of the King, or others, who may wish to purchase the same, or to barter the same for any of the produce or manufacture of the Kingdom, or other articles that may be found there that no price shall be fixed by the King or his officers on the articles to be sold by the merchants of the United States, or the merchandise they may wish to buy, but that the trade shall be free, on both sides, to sell, or buy, or exchange, on the terms, and for the price the owner may think fit - and whenever the said citizens of the United States may think fit to depart, they shall be at liberty so to do. And if any Viceroy, Mandarin, or officer of the customs of the King, shall contravene this article, he shall be severely punished.

III. The American citizens shall pay no other duties on export or import, tonnage, license to trade or other charge whatever, than the nation the most favored shall pay.

IV. If any vessel of the United States should suffer shipwreck on any part of the King's dominions, the persons escaping from the wreck, shall be taken care of, and hospitably entertained at the expense of the King until they shall find an opportunity to be returned to their country, when the United States will pay all the expenses which they have incurred, - and the property saved from such wreck shall be carefully preserved and delivered to the owner or the Consul of the United States.

V. The citizens of the United States resorting to the ports of the Kingdom for the purposes of trade, shall have leave to land and reside in the said ports without paying any tax or imposition whatever, for such liberty, other than the general duties on import and export, which the most favored nation shall pay.

VI. If any citizens of the United States, or their vessels or other property, shall be taken by pirates, and brought within the

the dominions of the King, the persons shall be set at liberty, and the property restored to the owner, if he is present, or to the American Consul, to be restored to the owner if he is not present.

VII. All the above articles shall apply to the subjects of the King, and their property, if they trade to the United States, where they shall enjoy all the privileges given by the above articles to the citizens of the United States in the dominions of the King.

VIII. The President of the United States may appoint Consuls to reside in the ports of the Kingdom where the principal commerce shall be carried on, which Consuls shall be the exclusive judges of all disputes, or suits, wherever American citizens shall be engaged with each other - they shall have power to receive the property of any American citizen dying within the Kingdom, and to send the same to his heirs, first paying all his debts due to the King's subjects. The said Consuls shall not be arrested, nor shall their property be seized - nor shall any of their households be arrested, but their persons and property, and their houses, shall be inviolate. Should any Consul, however, commit any offence against the laws of the Kingdom, complaint shall be made to the President who will immediately displace him.

(Circular)  
Consul of the U.S. at \_\_\_\_\_  
Sir:-

Department of State;  
Washington, 6<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>y</sup> 1832.

I beg leave to recommend Mr Edmund Roberts, the bearer of this letter, to your special attention and to bespeak for him such good offices, on your part, as circumstances and your situation may enable you with propriety to render, in case the United States ship Peacock, in which he goes, should touch at the port of your Consulate, in the prosecution of her destined cruise in that region, upon the public service.

I am, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Edw. Livingston.

[Addressed, individually, to the United States Consuls, at Manilla, Batavia, - Canton.]

John Mc. Baker, esq.  
Consul of the United States,

Department of State  
Washington, 30 June, 1832

Sir: - Rio Janeiro.

You will receive, herewith, a bill of lading for the articles mentioned in the enclosed invoice, and also for the boxes noted at the foot - these are all to be delivered to Mr. Edmund Roberts, now on board of the U.S. ship Peacock. If that vessel is in your harbor, they must be transhipped without landing - and, also, if the Peacock be not there, but any other public vessel is, in which case, the captain of the brig which carries them will deliver you the order of the Secretary of the Navy to any public vessel to receive and convey them to the Peacock. It is only in case of there being no public vessel in the port that you are to receive and land the articles. They are all public property, and intended for the use of a confidential mission. I therefore wish that the contents should, as much as possible, be kept secret. If Mr. Browne applies to the Minister, and states the fact that the boxes all contain public stores to be conveyed to one of the United States ships of war, I make no doubt the boxes will be permitted to be landed and stored, without examination or the payment of duties.

If neither the Peacock nor any other public vessel is in your vicinity, you must use the best means in your power to convey them to the cruising ground of our vessels, without any avoidable delay, sending the order of the Secretary of the Navy to have them received and forwarded.

You will pay the freight as per bill of lading, and charge the amount in your Consular account. I am, Sir, respectfully,  
your obedient servant, Edw. Livingston.

Department of State,  
Washington, 6<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>r</sup> 1832

Sir: - Among the articles sent to you for Mr. Roberts, there was sent by mail a square box, which contains papers of consequence. It must be specially recommended to the Captain, for whom I enclose a letter - as also one for Roberts

83

and another for Baker, our Consul at Rio - to each of whom you will enclose, with my letter, a copy of the bill of lading, sending a third to this Department. — Yours, &c.

W. C. H. Waddell, esq.

Edw. Livingston?

To the Captain of the Brig New York.

Dept. of State,

Sir: —

Washingt. 6 Aug. 1832

The articles shipped by Mr. Waddell on board of your vessel are public property destined to be put on board the United States' ship Peacock. Should you fall in with her at sea, you will deliver them with the letters delivered to you to Mr. Edmund Roberts on board of that vessel. Should you meet with any other vessel of the United States on the Brazilian Station, you will deliver the articles and letters on board of such vessel, delivering the order of the Secretary of the Navy addressed to the commander of such vessel to receive and convey them to the Peacock, which order is enclosed. Should you not meet with any such vessel, you will deliver the articles to the Consul of the United States at Rio, in all cases taking receipts. The freight will be paid by the Consul, or by this Department, on your return, as may be most convenient to you.

A small flat box, about two feet square, directed to Mr. Roberts, which will be particularly recommended to your care by Mr. Waddell, contains papers of consequence. It must be carefully kept in your cabin, and delivered with the articles. I am, &c. &c. — E. L.

Wm. C. H. Waddell, esq.

New York.

Department of State,

Washington, 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1832

Dear Sir: — I have just received from Mr. Livingston at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, the bills of lading for the articles shipped by you on the 7<sup>th</sup> of this month, on board the brig New York, Captain Tunis, for Mr. Edmund Roberts, on board the United States' ship Peacock — and they are now enclosed in the two letters with which I herewith trouble you, addressed to John Martin Baker and Edmund Roberts, the first at Rio de Janeiro, and the last on board the

the Peacock. Will you have the goodness to forward these letters by the New York, if she shall not have already sailed, or by the very first opportunity that may come to your knowledge, if she has?

Were the articles shipped by Colonel Bonford some time ago, to your address, to go with those shipped by you, ever received by you? — I am, dear Sir, truly and respectfully, your obedient servant,  
 Dan<sup>l</sup>. Brent.

John Martin Baker, esq.

Department of State,

Consul U.S. at Rio de Janeiro.

Washington, 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1832.

Sir: — I have the honor to transmit to you, enclosed, the bill of lading, of articles shipped on board the brig New York, Captain Tunis, by Mr. Wm. C. H. Waddell, to be transhipped to the United States ship Peacock, if she should be in the harbour of Rio de Janeiro, or sent to that vessel elsewhere, according to the instructions of this Department, under date the 30<sup>th</sup> June.

Your letter to the Secretary of the 23<sup>rd</sup> June was received at this office some days ago, in his absence from the seat of Government. After communicating an extract from it to the Navy Department, so far as respects the agency of that Department at Rio de Janeiro, and immediately transmitted the despatch itself to Mr. Livingston, at the White Sulphur Spring, in Virginia, where he then was, and still is. I am, Sir, respectfully and truly, your friend and servt.  
 Dan<sup>l</sup>. Brent.

Mr. C. H. Waddell, esq.

Department of State,

Washington, 28<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1832.

Dear Sir: — I received on Sunday your favor of the 24<sup>th</sup> instant, and am equally surprised with yourself that the arms and accoutrements which were shipped at Georgetown, the 1<sup>st</sup> of last month, on board the New York packet schooner Columbia, to your address, had not reached that destination on the 21<sup>st</sup> of the present.

With regard to the disposition of these articles, after they shall have arrived, I think that I fulfil the Secretary's wish, in requesting you to send them by the earliest opportunity.

Truly



portunity to Rio de Janeiro, addressed to the care of Mr. John Martin Baker, our Consul there, with instructions to him to forward them to Mr. Edmund Roberts, on board the United States ship Peacock, in the same way, and under the same precautions that the articles lately shipped to him by this Department, thro' your agency, in the New York, were to be forwarded by him to the same person.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that this city continues unusually healthy for this season of the year, notwithstanding the occurrence of a few cases of the prevailing terrible disease amongst us within the last two weeks, - which happily does not seem to be increasing. - Truly and sincerely your friend and servant, D. B. )

John Martin Baker, esq<sup>r</sup>.

Department of State,

Consul of the U.S. at Rio de Janeiro. ) Washington, 8<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1832.

Sir: - I wrote to Mr. Waddell, at New York, some time ago, to send you, by the earliest opportunity, a parcel of arms and accoutrements which had been shipped to him by this Department, to go by the brig New York, to your care, but which were not received by him when that vessel sailed. These arms and accoutrements, when received by you, are to be forwarded in the same way, and under the same precautions, with the other articles sent to you by the New York, to Mr. Edmund Roberts, on board the United States ship Peacock. Mr. Waddell will send you the bill of lading. - I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedt. servt. D. B. )

Mr. C. H. Waddell, esq<sup>r</sup>.

Department of State,

Dear Sir: -

Washington, 26 Oct. 1832.

Be so good as to ship the cases of arms, &c. in the ship Roman, for Canton, or any other immediately destined for that place, with the enclosed letters for the Consul of the United States at that port, sending me duplicate bills of lading. The Captain should have instructions to transship the articles into the United States ship Peacock.



or the Boxer, in case he should fall in with either of the vessels at sea. — Yours, &c. Edw. Livingston.

MS. The letters mentioned above will be sent by to-morrow's mail.

Mr. C. H. Waddell, esq.

Department of State,

Sir: —

Washington, 27 Oct. 1832.

I transmit you, herewith, for the purpose of being dispatched by the "Roman," a letter, with several papers, addressed to Edmund Roberts, Esq. on board the Peacock, and another addressed to our Consul at Canton. To each of these you will be pleased to annex a bill of lading of the articles sent to Mr. Roberts. They are left open for that purpose, and to enable you, likewise, to ascertain and rectify the number of cases transmitted, as we are not quite sure of it; after which the letters should be carefully sealed, and very particularly recommended to the Captain. Be pleased to acknowledge the receipt of this, and to inform me of the exact number of cases sent. — Respectfully your obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston.

John H. Grosvenor, esq.

Department of State,

Consul of the U.S. at Canton.

Washington, 27<sup>th</sup> Oct. 1832.

Sir: —

The captain of the ship Roman has been entrusted with certain articles mentioned in the bill of lading herewith enclosed, which are to be delivered to Mr. Edmund Roberts on board the United States' ship Peacock. Should the last-named vessel have touched at, and left, Canton, previous to the receipt of this, or should she not yet have arrived, but be at some other port with which you can communicate, you will be pleased to take the articles under your special charge, and to have them, together with the letters addressed to your care, forwarded to the Peacock by the first safe conveyance that may offer.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston.

W. C. M. Waddell, esq.  
New York.

Department of State,  
Washington, 3<sup>d</sup> Nov. 1832.

Sir: - I have been informed that the ship "Cabot" will sail in a few days from Philadelphia for Canton, by the way of England. Should you, upon the receipt of this, have ascertained that no opportunity will offer from Boston sooner than that at Philadelphia, you will be pleased to forwards all the articles and letters intended for Mr. Roberts, to the latter place, and to cause them to be very particularly recommended to the Captain of the Cabot. The delay which has already occurred, and the importance of the subject, render it very desirable that the transmission should take place by the earliest safe opportunity that may present itself.

I will thank you to procure for the use of the Department, about twelve yards of gold cords, such as are used for treaties. The kind last in the Department, of which you probably have some recollection, was spirally blue and gold, and answered the purpose. We want, also, six pairs of tapes, also blue and gold - the whole to be of the best materials, and to be transmitted as soon as obtained. - I am, respectfully, your obedient servant. Edw. Livingston.

P.S. - It will probably be well to ascertain, by a note to the owners of the Cabot whether they can take charge of the objects, previous to sending them on.

Mr. Jeremy Robinson.

Department of State,

Washington, 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1832.

Sir:—

Having been appointed Special Messenger for the purpose of conveying to our Consul at the Havana an order from the Spanish Government for the delivery of such part of the archives of the Floridas as yet remain at the Havana, you will without delay repair to Pensacola where the naval commander of the station will furnish you with a passage for the Havana.

On your way you will go to Tallahassee or such other place as you may be sure of meeting with Gen. Ball to whom you will deliver the letters with which you are furnished. You will make particular minutes of all the information he shall give you. And on your arrival at Pensacola you will also endeavor to procure particular information of the existence of any part of the archives of the Floridas which may now be found at the Havana, and of the Department there in which they are.

On your arrival at the Havana you will communicate all the information you have obtained to our Consul, and deliver to him the letters addressed to him.

So soon as you can obtain a definitive answer on the subject, you will return with the letters and papers which the Consul will furnish you with, to this place.

Your compensation will be six dollars a day from this date, and all your necessary expenses, of which you will keep an account and for which you will present vouchers on your return.

The sum of five hundred dollars is now paid to you in advance.

I am, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
Edw. Livingston.

William Shaler, esq<sup>r</sup> White Sulphur Springs, Pa.  
Consul of the U.S. for the Havana. 1 September, 1892.

Dear Sir. — Lancaster, Mass.

Your letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> has been transmitted to me, from the Department, with its enclosures. The latter, as you desire, I return, and will cause the paper formerly communicated to me to be sent to you, on my return, from Washington. I am fully impressed with the importance of the principal subject of your communication. At whatever risk, that Island must be prevented from passing into any other hands than our own. The means you suggest for preserving a good understanding there are judicious, and the President will be advised to pursue them. I have directed that part of your letter relating to the ships of war to be extracted and sent to the Secretary of the Navy.

Mr Van Ness is instructed to urge the repeal of the discriminating duties as strongly as possible. His success will be important, even if there should be a change of government in Spain, which in the present unsettled state of Europe is not impossible.

For so much as depends on the personal influence and close attention of our Consular Agents there, — to preserve a good understanding with the inhabitants, and to mark and communicate any events that may shew an inclination in any other power, to possess that important place, or in the Spaniards or the inhabitants to surrender it, your presence, as soon as your convenience will allow you to return, will be essential, and while there, your frequent communications with, and general instructions and advice to, our other Consuls and Commercial Agents on the Island, will be essential. For this purpose the necessary directions will be sent to the different Consulates.

It would be very important to procure a repeal or relaxation of the prohibition to send young men to the United States for their education. It is, I suppose, a measure of the local authorities, and as religion may have entered into the measure,

Y<sup>rs</sup>



it might in some sort, perhaps, be counteracted by taking with you the advertisements of the different Catholic Colleges in the United States, and other publications relating to their situation and the course of studies to be pursued in them. I will request Mr. Brent to furnish you with such as are within his reach.

The great objects of our Government in relation to Cuba, are, a free and untrammelled trade, on its present footing, eased of the discriminating duties, - to preserve it in the hands of Spain, even at the expense of a war, and only in the event of finding that impossible, to look to its annexation to our confederacy. To this last, there are many objections, not the least of which is the supposed want of information in the people to understand the principles, or practice the reforms, of a Republican Government. This subject is one of so much importance, and has so many bearings on the vital interests of our country, that I must defer a further investigation of it until we meet, which I hope may be on your return. I am, with great regards, your most obedient servant,

Edw. Livingston

Wm Skaler, esq.

At Lancaster, Mass.

Department of State,

Washington, 5<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1832.

My dear Sir: -

I have the pleasure of sending you herewith a letter from the Secretary, with its enclosure, in answer to the paper which you prepared on the 18<sup>th</sup> of last month, and transmitted to me for his consideration. According to his instructions to me, I will communicate that paper, in extenso, to Mr. Woodbury this morning. In the mean time, I herewith return the other letter, to which Mr. Livingston refers, and which you communicated to this Department some time ago, so that both the papers which you desired to be sent back, are now returned to you. I will forthwith take the necessary steps for procuring the prospectus of the several Catholic Colleges in this District and the State of Maryland, conformably with Mr. Livingston's suggestion, and furnish you with them before your return to the *Slavane*.

Yours

93

You will see by the papers, and I am sure with great concern, that the cholera is amongst us, and is making no small havoc, but it gives me great pleasure to inform you that in other respects the city is very healthy, and that there is no undue panic with the inhabitants. - I am, &c. &c.

Daniel Brent.

Jeremy Robinson, esq.  
Havana.

Department of State,  
Washington, 17<sup>th</sup> Sept. 1832.

Sir. - I received, on the 30<sup>th</sup> of August, your letter of the 8<sup>th</sup> of that month, addressed to the Secretary, and immediately forwarded it to him, at the White Sulphur Springs, in Virginia, and he has just sent it back to me, with instructions to inform you, that if, on your receipt of this communication, there be no certainty of your obtaining the Spanish documents in a few days, it is his wish you should forthwith return home. He desired me, moreover, to express his regret, that, instead of a summary of the correspondence with the Captain General of Cuba in relation to these documents, which you gave, you had not furnished a copy of the correspondence itself, and to request you to bring it, on your return. In fulfilling these instructions, which is the object of this letter, I beg leave to offer you the assurance of my best wishes for the success of your agency, and your safe return to the United States. - I am, Sir, truly and sincerely, your friend and servant,

Daniel Brent.

Philadelphia, 7 Oct. 1832.

My dear Sir: - Your several letters of the 17<sup>th</sup>, 19<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> September, with their enclosures, were received by me while on my way from the interior of Virginia to this place, having been forwarded from the Department with a letter from Mr. Brent, by which he informs me that he had requested you to direct the discontinuance of further proceedings in relation to the archives, until your return. This, together with the position of affairs in other respects, will render your return advisable.



advisable as soon as you can find an opportunity to go by a ship that you think will be less liable to detention from quarantine regulations than those which go with full cargoes. I shall, as you request, consider the communication from Mr. G. as to character, confidential; but as it may have an effect on future measures, I would desire more full information on the subject. It shall be received in the same confidence.

You have done well in assuring Mr. Cleveland that the necessary expenses of selecting the papers will be allowed, and as Mr. Robinson has been directed to return, I wish you, on your arrival, to employ some person in whom you can have perfect confidence, to attend to the business; and I would not be over-punctilious as to the terms on which his coöperation was admitted. Of course, the Spanish authorities could not be expected to submit to our inspection the confidential correspondence between their government and its agents. On your arrival, I am sure all these difficulties will be overcome, for the Governor appears desirous of acting in good faith and all you have to apprehend are the attempts of interested individuals to suppress the evidence that may be derived from some of these documents. To effect this, bribery will probably be resorted to, and this renders the choice of our agent the more important.

In pursuance of the suggestion contained in one of your letters, that it will be of use to show that our Government attaches great importance to the delivery of these papers, I enclose a separate letter of instruction to you, confined to that single point, that you may, if you find it necessary, communicate to the Governor. On the other important matters contained in your late correspondence, I will communicate with you more fully after I shall have had an opportunity of consulting the President on his return to Washington.

I have transmitted your note to the Secretary of the Navy with a request that it may be attended to.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your most obedient servant,  
Edw. Livingston.

William Ghalis, Esq.

William Shaler, esq.  
Sir:—

Department of State, 95  
October 7<sup>th</sup> 1832.

The high importance attached by our Government to the delivery of the Florida Archives has been evinced by the unceasing endeavors it has made to effect that object ever since the ratification of the treaty by which it was stipulated that they should be surrendered. Circumstances unnecessary now to detail having prevented the accomplishment of that object, two special messengers have been successively sent to Madrid to procure an order for their delivery. The last was successful, and a precise order to His Excellency the Governor General of Cuba, directing the execution of this stipulation of the treaty, was procured, and a messenger sent with it to the Havana, who arrived during your absence. From the letters of Mr. Cleveland, your substitute there, it appears that the royal order has been delivered, and that His Excellency the Governor General with the good faith that was expected from his high character, has promised the most prompt and full obedience to the order. Some delay, however, perhaps unavoidable from the circumstances of the case, having retarded the completion of the business, the object of this instruction is to request that you will, with all convenient speed return to the Havana, and take measures for the selection and delivery of all the documents in relation to the titles of lands, and other papers belonging to the archives of the Floridas. The immediate interest of the United States in this business in relation to that domain, as well as the duty it owes to its citizens makes this a matter of primary importance which will require your earliest attention. You will express to the Governor General the full confidence felt by the President that he will take such measures as will prove to the people of the United States that the stipulation of the treaty in this respect has been fully complied with, in perfect good faith, and that the interested views of individuals who may desire the suppression of any of these documents, may be defeated.

The

The President desires, also, that if any papers relating to the titles of lands in Louisiana are discovered, as some most probably will be, in the course of the search, that they also, may be delivered to you. They are not, it is true, comprehended in the words of the order, but His Excellency must be aware that a similar stipulation with respect to them was contained in the treaty which ceded Louisiana to France, and that which transferred it from France to the United States - and it is known that many of those documents were removed, and are now in the Havana, where they can be of no possible use to the Government of His Catholic Majesty.

I have the pleasure of knowing Colonel Garcia Calderon, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Governor to select the papers, be so good as to express to him my satisfaction that a gentleman of his high character, has been nominated to that trust, and my confidence that it will be faithfully executed, and that every facility will be given by him to those you may appoint to assist in the operation. With the other Commissioners I have no personal acquaintance, but from his reputation, I am justified in expressing the same confidence. - I am, respectfully, your most obt. servt.  
Edw. Livingston

Richard J. Cleveland &  
Jeremy Robinson, Esq<sup>r</sup> }  
Gentlemen.

Department of State,  
Washington, 2 May, 1833

You will herewith receive a formal power to select and receive the archives and papers in relation to the former provinces of Louisiana and the Florida. In the exercise of this power you will be guided by the directions heretofore given on the subject either to Mr. Shaler or Mr. Robinson.

By the last letter from Mr. Robinson it appears that he was in possession of a copy of the report of Don T. Pintado on the surveys made in Louisiana and the

97

the Floridas. This report is supposed to be very important to the United States, and you are therefore authorized to have a copy made, at the expense of the United States, if you shall receive permission so to do, taking care that no more than the usual price is paid to the copyist, and getting it authenticated to be a true copy in the most formal manner in your power.

The proceedings, as communicated to the Department by the letters of Mr. Robinson and Mr. Skaler, are fully approved - as is also the forbearance to urge the business during the prevalence of the malady. As it is said now to have abated, it is expected that you will proceed with all possible dispatch, so that such papers as they may agree to deliver, may come in time to be examined by the Counsel for the United States before the next Term, and, if possible, in time to announce their delivery by the President in his annual Message. - I am, respectfully, yr obt. servt.  
Edw. Livingston.

Richard B. Cleveland,  
& Jeremy Robinson, Esqs.

Department of State,  
Washington, 2 May, 1833.

Gentlemen: -

You are hereby authorized (under the treaties in such case provided, and by virtue of the order of His Catholic Majesty, heretofore addressed and communicated to the Captain General of Cuba,) jointly and severally, to ask and receive all such books, archives, records, and other papers as come within the scope of the said treaties, or of the said Royal Order, which appertain in any degree to the territories formerly belonging to Spain, called Louisiana and East and West Florida, and to give formal receipts and discharges to the Government of His Catholic Majesty for the same; to join any commissioners, officers,



or other persons who are, or hereafter may be appointed to select and deliver the said papers, and to do all needful acts touching the same. — I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Edw. Livingston.

William Thaler Esq.

Consul of the United States, — Department of State  
— Havana. Washington 30<sup>th</sup> March 1823.

Sir,

Your letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> instant, together with one of the same date from Mr. Robinson have been just received, and we observe, with pleasure that at length a disposition is shown to comply with the royal order and the stipulations of the treaty. Upon the completion with as much speed as is consistent with the utmost accuracy of research, so that nothing be retained that may be of service in the establishing public or private rights. Where you perceive evidence that any paper of this description has once existed, but is no longer found, you will carefully preserve such evidence, and make every effort for the recovery of the <sup>documents</sup> Department.

In the delivery of the papers, as much formality as possible must be observed, in order to give authenticity to the several documents. A descriptive list of them should be made of them, and they should be identified by your initials on the back, or at the end of each, and the delivery authenticated by the signature and seal of the Governor, making what is called in French a Procès verbal of the transaction. It will easily occur to you, that as these papers, on their arrival in the United States, are to be considered as matters of record, too many precautions cannot be taken to authenticate them.

Your bill for the expenses hitherto incurred has been paid, amounting to \$770.31 Dollars, and

you are authorised to draw on the Department for such further reasonable sums as you may find it necessary to expend in the prosecution of this business. Your employment of the persons conversant with the routine of business in the bureaux, was judicious, and should be continued.

When the business is finished and the papers are delivered, they must be packed in secure boxes, closed with your seal, and delivered to Mr Robinson, who is authorised to continue the work of selecting them, and afterwards to take charge of the whole and deliver them at this Department.

Very respectfully your obedient servant.

Edw: Livingston

P.S. You will please to keep an account for your expenditures on this business distinct from your other accounts against the United States, which you will render previous to your drawing on the Department.

Department of State  
Washington, October 3<sup>d</sup> 1833.

To

Jeremy Robinson Esquire,  
Special Agent of the United States,  
Havana.

Sir,

Your letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> August last was received on the 7<sup>th</sup> of September. The information communicated to this Department by yourself and the late Mr. Shaler, in respect to



to the papers in the possession of Madam Pin-  
tado, affords evidence so strong of their coming  
within the scope of the Treaty, and of the Royal  
Order, that it has been thought most proper  
and becoming, to apply directly to the Spanish  
Government for an order requiring their sur-  
render - Instructions were accordingly sent,  
on the 27<sup>th</sup> ultimo, to Mr. Van Riep, our Minister  
at Madrid, to request from the authorities of  
Spain a positive direction to the Captain Gene-  
ral of Cuba, to cause these specific papers to  
be delivered to our Agent at Havana, except  
such of them as may be found upon exami-  
nation to be copies of which the originals shall  
have been previously received - The Royal  
Order heretofore granted being confined in its  
terms to East and West Florida, Mr. Van Riep  
has also been instructed to apply for an addi-  
tional order, directing the delivery of such papers  
belonging to the Archives of Louisiana, as may  
be discovered, either in the public offices, or  
in the possession of private individuals, in  
Cuba -

If any circumstance should occur,  
which, in your opinion, would render it un-  
safe or inexpedient to await the answer of  
the Spanish Government, you will of course  
communicate the fact without delay to  
this Department - If, for instance, the present  
possession of those papers should be about to  
destroy them, or to dispose of them, by sale or  
otherwise, in such manner as to place them  
beyond the reach of the public authorities;  
or even if she should, of her own accord, and  
without any further application or suggestion  
on your part, make an offer to sell them

to the Government at a price much below her present demand, you are expected to apply to this Department for additional instructions.

Should such a state of things, however, unexpectedly occur, as to render it highly probable that these papers would be sold or destroyed before such additional instructions could be obtained, you will apply to the Captain General of the Island, and claim his interposition by taking them temporarily into his possession; informing him that the President considers them as coming within the terms of the Treaty of 1819 and of the Royal Order, and that he has caused application to be made by our Minister at Madrid to the Court of Spain, for an Order, directing their surrender to the United States. You may at the same time assure him, that the Spanish Government will be held responsible for the loss of these papers, if it should occur through his neglect, or refusal to interfere. If this effort should be unsuccessful, you may then enter into an agreement for the purchase of them, at the lowest price at which they can be procured. Such agreement, however, must be expressly dependant upon the sanction of Congress by making the necessary appropriation; and must be entered into only after you shall have become fully satisfied, by an examination of the contents of the papers, that they are genuine, and capable of being used in Court in support of titles to land; and that their purchase is required by the interest of the Government or of its Citizens.

The time consumed in the business of your mission has been already protracted far

not only with a view of preparing you for the emergency just spoken of but in the purpose of creating a diversion until an answer can be obtained from Spain

far beyond the anticipation of the President, and he is desirous that you should proceed with as much expedition as may be consistent with salutary caution, and permitted by the proverbial tardiness and hesitancy of those with whom you have to deal. There will be no want of industry or energy on your part, it is hoped, where so many difficulties and obstructions call for their unremitting exercise.

If when the answer of the Spanish Government is received to the application about to be made through Mr. Van Rensselaer, you should still be detained in Cuba, it will of course be made known to you without loss of time: but you are not to prolong your stay on that account. It is hardly necessary to suggest to you the policy of observing, in the mean time, the strictest secrecy in regard to the movement of this Government respecting the papers in question; as an intimation or a suspicion that measures of compulsion were about to be resorted to, might effectually defeat our object upon the eve of its accomplishment.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedt. Servt.,

Louis M. Lane

P.S. Your letters are written in so small a hand, and with the lines so closely crowded together, that it is really painful to read them. You are requested, for the future, to conform in this respect to the personal instructions given to our diplomatic agents, by writing on paper of the size of this sheet, leaving a margin

margin on each side and at the top and bottom of an inch and a quarter at least in width, and a space between the lines not smaller than that which is observed in the present despatch. Your Communications will thus be more easily read and understood -

Department of State -  
Washington, October 10<sup>th</sup> 1833 -

No. 1

To  
William B. Hodgson Esquire,  
Constantinople -

Sir,

Since this Department was placed under my charge, various Communications have been received from you; all relating to the misunderstanding which has been permitted to exist between Commodore Porter and yourself, or containing representations unfavourable to the character of that Officer. These, together with Com. Porter's communications on the same subject, are yet under the consideration of the President. It is perceived with regret, that the harmony which is essential to the character and usefulness of the Mission, has been so frequently interrupted: and without finally deciding upon your case, the President deems it proper to withdraw you from the Legation at Constantinople. He is desirous to afford you an opportunity of being otherwise useful, and of preventing, by your zeal and prudence in a different Service of great trust and importance, whatever unfavourable impression the unfortunate misunderstanding

derstanding



understandings referred to might have a tendency to produce—

With this view, it has been determined to employ you as a confidential agent in Egypt, for the purpose of ascertaining, how far it may be desirable and practicable to form commercial relations with the Pacha of that Country, distinct from those with the Porte.

You will proceed, therefore, without delay, to Egypt. You will there ascertain the extent of the Pacha's power in making commercial treaties or other arrangements for the regulation of commerce with foreign nations. If he possess the power, you will ascertain his disposition towards the United States, and the practicability of entering into some arrangement favourable to American commerce. You will, also, ascertain the nature and terms of any commercial arrangements which may have been made with European powers; the state of the different Consulates there; and whether any others are or may be established there than those which are accredited to, and receive their firmans from, the Porte.

As the great purpose of any arrangement to be entered into with the Pacha would be to extend the field for the commercial enterprise of our citizens, you will direct your attention to the collection of such information as may be useful with that view. You will, therefore, inquire into the condition of the trade and industry of the Country; the extent of its shipping; the kinds, quantities, and value, of its products, and of the articles imported and exported; the duties

and

and charges of all descriptions payable upon them, as well as upon the shipping; the nature and extent of the Commerce carried on with each foreign Country, and what preferences are granted to any; how far the persons and property of foreigners resorting there are protected, and what privileges they enjoy, and what burthens ~~and~~ or disabilities they are subjected to; to what ports it may be advantageous for American merchants to trade; and, finally, as to the best means to be adopted for extending and improving the Commercial intercourse between the United States and the Countries subject to the authority of the Pacha.

You will, likewise, inquire into the resources of those Countries generally; the Pacha's policy in regard to foreign nations, and particularly as to Commercial intercourse with them; what relations he has already formed with any of them; and what public agents of foreign Governments are received by him.

Having collected all the information necessary to enable the President to judge of the value of the Commercial intercourse which is or may be carried on with the Countries under the Pacha's government, and of the expediency and practicability of entering into arrangements with him on the subject, you will repair to Washington, and lay before the Department a full and detailed report on the whole subject.

It is expected, that by a diligent and judicious use of your time, you will be able to complete your inquiries and set out  
on



on your return to the United States within three months after your arrival in Egypt.

You will be allowed the same Compensation for your services as is now allowed to you as Dragoman, together with your reasonable travelling expenses. You will receive payment of your salary in the same manner as at present; and Commodore Foster will be instructed to make you a moderate advance on account of your expenses, if you should need it.

Your whole service is to be treated as strictly Confidential, and is to be conducted with the greatest Circumspection.

As it is possible that the Department may wish to send you some further instructions before your return, you will prepare and take with you a copy of the Cypher which the Charge d'Affaires at Constantinople has in his possession, and of which he is directed to permit you to make a transcript.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your Obedt. Servt.,

Louis McLane

Department of State

Washington, February 10<sup>th</sup> 1834

To

Nicholas P. Trist Esq.,

Consul of the U. S. at Havana

Sir,

You will receive with this letter a Commission under the seal of the United States, constituting yourself and Mr. Robinson Commissioners for

for

En?  
R.O.D.

in procuring the Louisiana and Florida Archives.

It is desirable, on every account, that this long protracted business should be brought to as early a conclusion as a due regard to its thorough execution will admit; and it is no doubt that all the address, and industry, and energy, which are required, will be exerted to effect its speedy accomplishment.

As it is apparent that some expense must necessarily be incurred in the execution of this object, you are authorized to pay out of the moneys committed to you as disbursing agent, such sums, from time to time, as you may deem essential to the faithful and efficient discharge of the duty with which you are entrusted.

You are also instructed to make such advances to Mr. Robinson, as may be necessary to defray his personal expenses during his stay at Havana, and to enable him to return to this City with the documents that may be delivered. These advances will be charged against him, and will be allowed in the final settlement of his accounts, upon his producing the proper vouchers, agreeably to the instructions which were given him from this Department at the time of his appointment as Special Messenger in May 1832.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

Louis M Lane

Department of State  
Washington, August 5 1834.

To  
Edmund Roberts Esq.,  
Portsmouth N. H.

Sir,

Your letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> ult. with its enclosures was duly received -

In respect to your claim for an additional allowance, I have to observe that the President did not express an intention to recommend it to Congress. His opinion was that he could not allow the claim; and he referred you to Congress as the only authority competent to grant it. The opinion of this Department, however, is on record, and you will have the benefit of it, on the call of any Committee to which the claim may be referred. But it will be for you to bring your case before Congress by petition in the usual manner.

The Journal of your mission it is believed should belong to the Department of State. There is no objection, however, to your having the use of it: but if you have it in view to make a publication on the subject, I recommend that it be delayed until the ratifications are exchanged, lest by some means it should interfere with that event. There may be danger, also, that a publication of your Journal would interfere with any future negotiation in Cochin China.

Your Journals now in the Department relate only to Cochin China and Siam. I will thank you to furnish also that portion which concerns Muscat.

It is the intention of the Department to publish so much of your report as may be prudently and usefully disclosed; and a copy will be sent to you.

I will

109  
I will thank you for a description or a sketch of the swords which you think it would be proper to send to Liam.

The vouchers which accompanied your account are filed with it, and cannot be withdrawn; but copies will be furnished of such as you may desire.

The President has not signified <sup>to me</sup> his intention of again sending an agent to Asia. He is now absent from Washington, and I can offer no opinion on the subject.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Department of State  
To Washington August 6<sup>th</sup> 1834  
William B. Hodgson Esq.  
Constantinople -

Ex<sup>d</sup>  
A.O.D.

(For a copy of this letter, which is a circular announcing the appointment of Mr. N. M. Rothschild to be the Banker of the U. S. in Europe, see the volume of Instructions to the American Minister at Madrid, page 46.)

Department of State  
To Washington, August 21<sup>st</sup> 1834  
Edmund Roberts Esq.  
Portsmouth N. H.

Ex<sup>d</sup>  
A.O.D.

Sir,  
Your letter of the 12<sup>th</sup> inst. has been received. Upon the subject of the Journal of your late mission, I have to observe that although it is considered proper that either the original or a copy should be filed in the Department, there is no objection to your retaining one also.

also - As there has not been time to make a copy of that which you left with the Chief Clerk, and as you have present occasion to refer to it, it is now transmitted to you - I have to request, however, that you will either return it or a copy of it, as well as that relating to Muscat, as early as may be convenient to you -

In regard to your proposed publication, I have to remark that, although I was aware, that, owing to indiscretion in some quarter, the substance of your proceedings had been published abroad, to the great hazard of the final success of your mission, I supposed that your Journal would contain matters, which, for a time at least, it might be inexpedient to make public - It, however, it is important to your interests that the publication should not be delayed, I must rely upon your discretion for inserting only such parts as may now be properly disclosed -

I would, nevertheless, request that all reference to Japan and Cochin China and other countries in the Eastern Seas which were intended to be embraced in your mission, except Muscat and Lion, may, for the present, be omitted, as the success of any further attempts in those quarters might otherwise be frustrated -

In informing you that the President had given me no directions as to your future employment in the prosecution of the objects of that mission, I did not mean to convey the idea that it had been decided not to employ you - The ratifications of the treaties which you concluded are to be exchanged, and the presents promised are to be sent out, and if nothing more should be intended by the President, it is probable that  
the



the officer in command of the U. S. Ship which will convey them, will be charged with that duty - But, if it be intended that the original objects of your mission shall be further prosecuted, it is probable that you will be employed in that service - On the President's return to Washington, I will ask his directions on the subject; but, in the uncertainty in which it must necessarily remain until that time, I would not recommend you to decline any other pursuit in which you may wish to engage -

For the present of One Hundred Dollars to the King of Spain which you state was omitted to be charged in your account, it will be necessary for you to present another account to be submitted for the President's approbation, or it may be included in your memorial with the other claims for which you have been referred to Congress -

I shall be glad to receive more particular information respecting the Statues which have recently been sent back to New York from South America, and which you suppose might serve for presents to the King of Spain -

The two papers left with the Chief Clerk are also returned agreeably to your request -

I am, Sir, Your obedt servt,  
John Forsyth -

Department of State.

To Washington, Sept: 18' 1834 -

Edmund Roberts Esq,  
Portsmouth N. H.

Sir,

William M. Price Esq, the District Attorney of the U. S. at New York, has been requested

Ex<sup>o</sup>  
A. O. D.



requested to procure the various presents which are  
 to be sent to the King of Siam and his Chief  
 Minister when the treaty is forwarded for ratifica-  
 tion - In a note annexed to the list of presents, you  
 refer to your Journal for the substitutes, which you  
 are of opinion will be most suitable in case the  
 stone statues cannot be conveniently obtained; but  
 upon examining the Journal, nothing has been  
 found relating to that particular point - As it  
 is not thought expedient, (if it be practicable,) to  
 purchase the statues, it is desirable to know  
 what other gift, within the bounds of a mode-  
 rate expenditure, would be likely to be most ac-  
 ceptable to the King - You will please to com-  
 municate your sentiments upon this subject, and  
 at the same time to state whether you think it  
 essential, that besides a variety of seeds for  
 the Phra Klay, plants should be sent in pots  
 or vases; and if so, whether the vases should  
 be of a costly description - As you mention  
 that it is impossible to give a description of  
 the pattern and quality of Carpetting which  
 would probably be most admired at Siam, but  
 that you have seen such in Boston, you are  
 requested to procure a yard or two of the  
 kind to which you refer, and forward it to  
 Mr. Price at New York, to guide him in  
 his purchase of the quantity which is required.  
 The expense to which you may be necessarily  
 subjected in executing this Commission, will be  
 defrayed by the Department -

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

John Forsyth

Department of State -  
Washington, Sept. 26<sup>th</sup> 1834 -

To

Edmund Roberts Esq.,  
Potsmouth N. H.

Sir,

Although you mention in one of your letters that you had not promised to the Sultan of Muscat any additional presents upon the ratification of the treaty concluded with him, it may still be proper, and may be expected in conformity with usage, that some gifts should be made on that occasion. As your knowledge of the Customs of that Country, and your recent intercourse with the Sultan, will probably enable you to form a correct judgment on the subject, you are requested to communicate your opinion to the Department; and if you should think it reasonable or becoming that presents should be sent, you will please to state what articles would be likely to prove acceptable, without requiring any very large expenditure of money in their purchase.

It is presumed that you have received a letter addressed to you from this Department on the 18<sup>th</sup> inst., in relation to the Statues and Carpetting for Siam, to which we are awaiting a reply.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth -

En?  
A. S. D.

Department of State

To

Washington, Oct. 27, 1834.

Nicholas P. Tust & Jeremy Robinson Esqrs,  
Commissaries for procuring the Louisiana  
& Florida Archives,

Havana

Gentlemen,

As the period is approaching at which the next term of the Supreme Court will commence, and as no reasonable hope can be entertained that the determination of the claims set up by Towland & Smith and Colin Mitchell to Lands in Missouri and Florida will be further postponed, it is necessary that immediate measures should be taken for procuring and forwarding to this country all the papers to be found at Havana, which may throw light upon those important cases. You are sufficiently acquainted with the grounds of these claims, and of the opposition made to them on the part of the U. States, to render any further explanation or instruction on that head unnecessary. It is sufficient to remind you that the principal points to which the testimony should be directed are the want of authority in the grantors, the non-confirmation of the grants by the requisite authority, and fraud or incapacity to take in the grantees. The opinion has been often expressed by one of you (Mr. Robinson), that among the papers already selected by him in the course of the search which he has been making for the Archives of Florida and Louisiana, there were many which were supposed to have a bearing upon one or the other of these points. As there seems to be no prospect of the examination with which you are charged being speedily completed, it is thought best that such of the papers which have been inspected, as may be supposed to have any reference whatever to the cases above mentioned, or to any of the principles which

which they involve, should be separated from all others, and that formal application, in the name of this Government, should be immediately made for their delivery - You are instructed, therefore, to address a note to this effect without delay, to the Captain General, and if a reply should not be promptly received, to follow it by another stating the urgent reasons which call for an immediate answer; and to adopt such other means, by verbal conferences or otherwise, as you may think best adapted to prevent the procrastination which is so much a habit with Spanish Officers, and which, if permitted in the present case, would defeat the object in view -

It is considered not improbable that there may be in some of the public offices of Cuba books of record, or maps, or files of documents, which contain, or ought to contain, a part or the whole of the proceedings respecting the grants in question, but which, from their comprising other matter not directly relating to the ceded territories, or extending beyond those territories to other possessions of Spain, or upon some other pretext, may not have been submitted to your examination - Under this idea, the President directs that you address a separate note to the Captain General, stating the facts, that since the cession of Louisiana and the Floridas to this Country, claims have been presented to the U. States of large tracts of land, founded upon alleged grants made under the authority of the King of Spain - before the cession; that these claims have been referred to the Supreme Court for decision; that the question upon which their determination rests is, whether the Spanish Government would have been bound to confirm them, had the territories not been transferred; that upon a careful examination in those quarters in which the documents required to elucidate the subject might be expected to have been preserved, they are not to be found; that in the absence of the testimony

testimony which is necessary to the formation of an enlightened judgment, in reference both to the rights of the individuals who are claimants, and of the United States, upon whom the claims are made, he is induced to hope that the archives of Cuba may contain some evidence, either of a positive or negative character, which may enable the tribunal to which these matters have been referred to come to a satisfactory determination; and that he cannot doubt that the benefit of such evidence, if it can be afforded without injury to the rights or interests of Spain or its Colonies, will be cheerfully granted by His Excellency the Captain General, as well from a desire to promote the ends of justice, as from a consideration of the friendly relations subsisting between the two nations. You will proceed to request, that if such books or documents should be in existence, they may be surrendered to the U. States, provided they belong to the Florida or Louisiana archives; or if not, that they may be lent for a short time, for the purpose before alluded to, pledging the faith of this Government for their safe and punctual return at the expiration of the period which may be prescribed. If this request should be declined, you will then ask for an authenticated copy of those which upon inspection you may consider as coming within the scope of these instructions; and for such certificates, as well then, if such be the case, that there are books, or maps, or other records, in which the facts in question, or some proceeding in reference to them, if they had been regularly made, should have been entered, but in which they do not appear. Even if the original records should be delivered, certificates of this description will be necessary to give them the desired effect as negative testimony, unless it should sufficiently appear upon their face when they ought to



to contain. The documents which are to be enclosed in this application to the Captain General are the following:-

1. All the Commissions granted by the King of Spain to the Governors, Lieutenant or Deputy Governors, and Attendants, of Louisiana and the Floridas, or any district thereof; and of the Commandants of forts in either of those provinces, from the commencement of the Spanish dominion to its termination.
2. All royal orders, edicts, and instructions, touching the powers of the said officers, or either of them, in the grant of lands, and touching the acquisition of lands from the native tribes, made during the same period.
3. All orders or regulations made by the said officers, or either of them, touching those subjects, during the same period.

More particularly, in reference to the Cases above mentioned:

4. The Commission of Morales, Intendant of Louisiana and of West Florida; and all documents showing the time of his appointment, and the nature and extent of his powers.
5. The Commission, and the Royal Orders and Instructions, issued to Governor Don Luis de Unzuaga; and all regulations or orders made by him concerning the acquisition or granting of land.
6. The Commissions and instructions, of the several Governors of West Florida; and especially the several Commissions and instructions issued by the King of Spain, or any inferior officer, to Don Vincente Folch y Carr, either as Governor of West Florida, or as Civil and Military Commandant of Pensacola.
7. Documents showing the territorial limits of West Florida during the operation of said Commission.
8. Documents relating to the acquisition of the title of the Indians to lands in East & West Florida, and to their

Capacity



Capacity to cede or convey lands to individuals, without the Consent of the King -

9. All documents relating to any grant of lands made by the Seminole and Creek Indians, or either of those tribes, to the house of Patton Leslie & Company, and the house of John Forbes & Co.; and to the Confirmation thereof by Governor Pickens -

10. All documents relating to the transfer of said grants to Colin Mitchell, and to the Confirmation of such transfer by the Captain General of Cuba, and the Commission of such Captain General, and all other papers touching his authority to confirm any such transfer -

Whether may be the result of this effort to obtain additional evidence from the records of the Island, you will be careful to have all the papers which may be surrendered to you as a part of the Louisiana and Florida Archives, and which relate to the case of Mitchell or to that of Ponder & White, authenticated in the strongest possible manner under the hand and seal of the Governor; and Mr. Robinson will then bring them to Washington, in such time that they may be ready for the inspection of the Counsel for the United States by the first day of January - He will also bring with him such notes of his proceedings, as will enable him to answer the inquiries which may be put to him, judicially or otherwise, respecting the documents produced, and the impracticability of obtaining others which may be wanted; and as his personal attendance here at the time mentioned is indispensable, the examination in which he has been engaged will be suspended until his return, or until further instructions are given by the Department -

Upon further Consideration, and a more careful examination of the lists which have been sent to the Department, it is doubted by the President whether

whether the papers in possession of Madame Patazo, if procured, would prove of any service to the U. States - Until otherwise directed, therefore, you will abstain from taking any measures for obtaining them -

I am, Gentlemen, very respectfully,  
Yours obed<sup>t</sup>. Servt.,  
Asbury Dickins  
Acting Sec<sup>y</sup> of State -

Department of State -  
Washington, Nov 7<sup>th</sup> 1834 -  
To  
Nicholas P. List Esq,  
U. States Consul at Havana  
Sir,

In addition to the advances which, in the capacity of agent for disbursing the fund appropriated for procuring the archives of Florida, you were instructed to make, by the letter addressed to you from this Department on the 10<sup>th</sup> of February last, you are now authorised and requested to pay to Mr. Jeremy Robinson, one of the Conspirators for obtaining those Archives, such sum or sums as he may desire, on account of the services rendered by him in the performance of that duty, not to exceed in the whole the amount of Two Thousand Dollars - In order to enable you to comply with the instruction now given, you will receive from the fund above alluded to One Thousand Dollars, in addition to the two sums of Two Thousand Dollars each which were advanced to you on the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1833 and the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1834 -

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours obed<sup>t</sup>. Servt.,  
John Forsyth



Department of State -  
 To Washington, Nov. 7 '1834 -

Jeremy Robinson Esq.,  
 Commissioner de,

Havana

Sir,

I avail myself of the opportunity which is offered by the departure of Mr. Fust, to inform you that your letters of the 30<sup>th</sup> September and 15<sup>th</sup> October, with the accompaniments, were received at the Department on the 5<sup>th</sup> inst.

Mr. Fust, as disbursing Agent of the funds appropriated for procuring the Archives of Florida and Louisiana, has been instructed to pay you, in addition to what is required for your current personal expenses, such sum or sums of money as you may desire, not exceeding Two Thousand Dollars in the whole, on account of your services as Commissioner. A letter has also been delivered to him, addressed to you jointly, urging upon you the necessity of giving your immediate and earnest attention to the obtaining of such papers as may be useful in the suits, that are now pending, and to be decided at the approaching term of the Supreme Court. It is also stated to be indispensable that you should accompany the papers to this Country; and although it is a subject of regret that your health is such as to render it desirable, if it were practicable, that you should avoid the charge of climate at the approach of winter, yet the advice of the Attorney General leaves no alternative but to require your attendance, as essential to the interests of the Government.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obedt servt  
 John Forsyth

Department of State  
Washington, Dec 8<sup>th</sup> 1834

To

Edmund Roberts Esq,  
Portsmouth N. H.

Sir,

The box in which the great seal of the United States attached to treaties is usually enclosed, is of silver richly gilt, with the American Eagle in raised work upon the lid. It is proposed to use the same box for holding the seal to be affixed to the treaties recently concluded with the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscat, unless you should be of opinion that the gilding would offend the taste of those Eastern Sovereigns. I will please to state whether it would be likely to have that effect, and whether you think the silver alone would be more suitable. It is not yet known at what time precisely the vessel will sail in which the treaties and the presents are to be sent, but it is probable that her departure will not be delayed much beyond the first of January. As it is intended that all the articles to be embarked shall be in readiness by that day, you are requested to return an answer to the inquiry made in this letter as soon as your convenience will admit.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Yours obed servt,  
John Forsyth



Department of State  
 Washington, Jan. 11<sup>th</sup> 1835 -  
 P. L.  
 Edward Wyer Esq.  
 Sir,

Having been appointed Special Messenger, for the purpose of conveying despatches from this Department to the Consul of the United States at Havana, which require to be delivered with the utmost expedition, you will proceed, without the least unnecessary delay, to the City of New York, and embark in the first vessel which shall sail from that port for your place of destination. Upon your arrival at Havana, you will immediately deliver to the Consul the despatches addressed to him, and will return by the first vessel which may offer, bringing with you such letters and papers as shall have been committed to you by Mr. Trist. Your compensation will be six dollars a day from the time of your leaving this City until your return, and all your necessary travelling expenses actually incurred, of which you will keep a regular account, to be sustained by vouchers when they can be procured.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
 Your obed. servt.,  
 John Forsyth

P. S. Instead of going by way of New York as above directed, you will proceed directly to Norfolk, and sail thence for Havana in the U. S. Ship of War Vandalia, or in a Revenue Cutter which will be despatched on this service in case the Vandalia shall have sailed.



Department of State

Washington, January 11<sup>th</sup> 1835

To  
 Nicholas P. Tust Eqr,  
 U. S. Consul at Havana.  
 Sir,

As the period fixed by the Department within which the papers appertaining to the Florida Archives were to be received from Havana has expired, and as there is reason to apprehend that, in consequence of the decease of Mr. Robinson and the delay in your voyage, you have not been able to obtain in due time either the documents themselves or the Certificates required by your instructions of the 27<sup>th</sup> of October, it is deemed proper, in order to afford a certain opportunity of their being transmitted before the rising of the Supreme Court, to send a special messenger for them. Mr. Wyer, who has been selected for that duty, will proceed this day for New York, where he will embark on board the first vessel for Havana. It is hoped that you will have been so far able to execute your instructions, as that the papers required by them may be ready at the time of Mr. Wyer's arrival, if indeed they should not have been previously sent. But should it be otherwise, you will immediately take such measures in relation to them, as will put it in your power to send them, together with such others as may have been obtained and may be deemed relevant, in charge of Mr. Wyer, by the earliest conveyance to the United States. In the expectation of your doing so, the Attorney General will endeavour to have the decision of the Court postponed to the latest period, which may be about the end of February.

The

The instructions already given on the subject of the papers now desired are so full and explicit, as to render unnecessary any thing further - It only remains to urge upon you the absolute necessity there is of Mr. Wye's returning to Washington within the ensuing month -

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

Department of State  
To Washington, Jan<sup>y</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> 1835  
Edmund Roberts Esq -

Sir,

The account transmitted by you to the Department with your letter of the 22<sup>d</sup> inst. has been examined, and the President has concluded to allow you a commission of five per cent, not upon the whole amount of the bill of exchange which you drew, but upon the sum of \$3199.60 which you actually expended in the purchase of presents at Canton - Before the other items of the account can be allowed, it is necessary that they should be supported by some proof; which it is presumed you may easily obtain, since you state that there are persons now in this Country, who were present at the payment of the money to the Pore Khan of Sam, and at the delivery of the box to the Interpreter at Muscat - You are requested to observe, that there should be evidence of the value of the box as well as of its delivery -

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

Department of State,  
Washington, 1<sup>st</sup> May. 1835

Charles W. Fiddle, Esquire.

Sir

The President has thought proper to employ you for the purpose of making inquiries into the present state of the projects for uniting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Darien. You are charged with this duty with a view to enable him to comply with a Resolution of the Senate which is in the following words.

" In Senate of the United States,  
March 3<sup>d</sup> 1835.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to consider the expediency of -- opening negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with the Governments of Central America and New Granada for the purpose of effectually protecting by suitable treaty stipulations with them, such individuals or companies as may undertake to open a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans by the construction of a ship canal across the isthmus which connects North and South America, and of securing forever by such stipulations the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all such nations, on the payment of such reasonable tolls as may be established to compensate the capitalists who may engage in such undertaking and complete the work.

You will therefore proceed by the most direct route to Port St John and ascend the river St John to the lake Nicaragua and thence by the contemplated route of communication by canal or railroads to the Pacific ocean. You will make such observations and inquiries on your route as will enable you to procure the most copious and accurate information in regards to the practicability of either project and the time and circumstances under which either will be commenced.

After having completed an examination of the route of the canal within the territories of Central America, you will repair to Guatemala, the Capital of that Republic, and with the aid of Mr De Witt, the Charge d'affaires of the United States there, you will procure all such public documents connected with the subject as may be had, and especially copies of all such laws as may have been passed to incorporate companies to carry into effect the undertaking, of any convention or conventions that may have been entered into with any foreign power upon the subject, and of any plans, surveys or estimates in relation to it. You will receive, herewith, a letter to Mr De Witt, instructing him to assist you in procuring the desired information and to facilitate your course in any way that may be necessary or proper. You are also herewith furnished with a Circular letter to the same effect to Consuls of the United States in Mexico, Central America and New Granada. From Guatemala you will proceed to Panama where you will make observations and inquiries relative to the proposed connection of the two oceans by a railroad from that point, and you will proceed along the proposed direction of the road to the river Chagres or such other point or points on the Atlantic side of the isthmus as would probably be fixed on for the termination of the road. After having made an examination of this route as through as circumstances will permit, you will repair to Bogota, the seat of Government of New Granada, and with the aid of Mr McAfee, the Charge d'affaires of the United States there, you will procure such public documents as may be obtainable in relation to the contemplated roads and in particular a copy of any contract that may have been entered into by the Government of New Granada under the law of that Republic relative to the Roads, passed on the 22<sup>d</sup> of May, 1834, a translation of which accompanies this



letter. You are also herewith furnished with a letter to Mr. McAfee. You will keep a Journal, in which you will note minutely not merely the information you are directed to gather relative to the junction of the two oceans, but, as the published accounts of the regions you will visit are scanty and imperfect, any thing that may tend to illustrate their condition. Herewith you will also receive a synopsis of the letters upon the subject of your trust which have been written to and received from Agents of the United States at Guatemala. This will serve as an index to the general character of the information desired. Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars a day and you will be allowed your necessary travelling expenses and such as may be incident to the trust committed to you. You will keep an account of your expenses and will take vouchers whenever they can be obtained. The sum of fifteen hundred dollars is herewith advanced to you on account.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Forsyth

P. S. The route marked out above was prescribed to you because it was believed that by following it you might gather the best information in the shortest time, but you are not to consider yourself tied down to it, and may deviate from it whenever it may be necessary to enable you to accomplish that object.

Department of State

Washington, 22 May, 1825

Charles Biddle, Esquire.

Sir,

You are hereby authorized to draw on this Department for such sums as may be necessary to defray your expenses as an Agent travelling upon public business of the United States.

I have the honor to be,  
Your obedient servant,  
John Forsythe

+

Department of State  
To Washington, March 16 1835.  
Edmund Roberts Esq,  
Special Agent of the U. States.

Sir,

The Sloop of War Peacock, in which you are to proceed to the Indian Ocean, for the purpose of exchanging the ratifications of the treaties recently concluded with Siam and Muscat, and of performing such other services in that quarter as may be given you in charge by the Department, will be ready to receive you at New York on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the present month. You are requested, therefore, to be at that port, prepared to embark, on the day just mentioned; and in the mean time to send to the Department, without the least delay, a list of the presents which it will be necessary to take with you to be used in the promotion of your future negotiations, in addition to those which remain in your possession from a former purchase, and which you will bring with you to New York in order to be shipped. The articles yet to be procured, together with your instructions, and such other documents as are requisite, will be delivered to you at that City. You will not fail to transmit to the Department, before you leave the Country, the Journals kept on your former mission to the East, or a copy of them, agreeably to the request which was made

made



made of you when the originals were returned into your possession.

I am, Sir, Your obed serv,  
John Forsyth

Department of State  
Washington, March 17 1835.  
To Edmund Roberts Esq,  
Portsmouth N. H.

Sir,

It appears that upon your former mission to the Indian Ocean four credential letters were signed by the President and delivered to you, one addressed to the Emperor of Japan, one to the Sultan of Muscat, and the remaining two having a blank space left for the address, to be filled up by yourself as occasion might require. Two of these, it is presumed, were presented at the Courts of Siam and Muscat; but as you did not go to Japan, the letter to the Emperor of that Country, as well as the one intended for Cochin-China, must remain in your possession, and should be returned to the Department.

It is understood to be usual for Eastern Princes upon receiving presents to make a return in the productions of their Country, and it is stated, in an extract from the 'Singapore Chronicle' in possession of the Department, that you received in this manner from the King of Siam a variety of articles to the amount of ten or eleven hundred dollars. It is not recollected that any mention of this circumstance has been made in your correspondence; and it occurs to the Department to ask information

information, before your departure, whether such a return was made, and if so, what disposition was made of the articles received.

I am, Sir, Your obed serv,  
John Forsythe

Department of State  
Washington, March 20<sup>th</sup> 1835.  
To Edmund Roberts Esq.

Sir, You are already informed of your appointment as Agent on the part of this Government to exchange the ratifications of the treaties recently concluded with the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscat, and to make such Commercial arrangements with other powers whose dominions border upon the Indian Ocean, as may tend to the advancement & security of the Commerce of the United States in that quarter. You are also apprised that the Lord of War Peacock will be at New York, in readiness to receive you, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of the present month.

I now proceed to state to you more distinctly the objects of your mission, and the means of effecting them which will be placed at your disposal, together with such instructions as are thought proper in respect to the mode of your proceeding. The articles intended as presents to be distributed upon the exchange of ratifications with the Governments of Siam and Muscat are stored in the City of New York, in complete order for shipping; and the necessary directions are herewith sent, addressed to William M. Price Esq. the agent by whom they

they were purchased, for the delivery of them into your possession. The ratified treaties are transmitted to you by the bearer of this despatch. Immediately upon receiving them you will embark in the Peacock, which will convey you, by way of the Cape of Good Hope, to Muscat, and thence to Seem. At these places you will effect the exchange of ratifications, with as much expedition as may be practicable, making distribution of the presents expected on the occasion, in the manner directed in the letter which accompanies these instructions, and expressing the respective Sovereigns of the friendly feelings entertained towards them by the people of the United States, and of the satisfaction with which the conclusion of the recent treaties is regarded by the President; as tending to cherish amicable relations between the parties, and to promote their mutual prosperity.

From Seem you will proceed to Cochin-China, and use every endeavor, consistent with the dignity of this Government and with the means afforded you, to form a commercial treaty with that Country. In the efforts which you are expected to make for the accomplishment of this object, much must necessarily be left to your own discretion. Every thing has been done by this Government that suggested itself as likely to facilitate your negotiations with a people possessing habits and feelings peculiar to the East and so different from our own. You will have at your disposal such an amount of presents as has been thought necessary to precede the negotiation, which you will distribute in such way as you may think



think most conducive to your success: and you are  
 also furnished with a power to treat, and with  
 a letter from the President to the Emperor, in the  
 preparation of which regard has been had to the  
 ideas of the nation in which it is intended, in  
 respect to the ceremony which should character-  
 ize all intercourse with the Sovereign. Obser-  
 ving the same policy, you will of course accom-  
 modate yourself to the peculiar notions and  
 Customs of the Country, however absurd they  
 may be, wherever you can do so without such  
 an acknowledgment of inferiority as would be  
 incompatible with the dignity of your own Gov-  
 ernment, of which you will on all occasions af-  
 fect the equality with the most powerful Nations  
 of the World. You will studiously inculcate  
 upon all those with whom you have intercourse  
 the particular Situation, Character, and Views of  
 this Country: that it is an essential part of  
 our policy to avoid political Connexion with  
 any other Government: that although we  
 are a powerful Nation, possessing great resources,  
 an extensive Trade, and a large Fleet, all our  
 past History shows that we are not ambitious  
 of Conquest: that we desire no Colonial pos-  
 sessions: that we seek a free and friendly  
 intercourse with all the World: and that  
 our interests and inclinations alike lead us to  
 deprecate a State of War with any Nation,  
 except in Self defence, or in vindication of  
 our own violated rights or Honor. You will  
 point out, where it may be necessary, the differ-  
 ence which exists between ourselves and other  
 Nations in these respects; and endeavor to re-  
 move the fears and prejudices which may  
 have

have been generated by the encroachments or aggressions of European Powers.

From Cochui-China you will pass on to Japan, in relation to which you will conform to the instructions that have now been given you in respect to the former. As the Dutch have their factory at Nagasaki, and might feel themselves interested in thwarting your mission, it is recommended that, if permitted, you should enter some other port nearer to the Seat of Government. That of Owari will perhaps be found the most eligible. In order to facilitate your negotiations with this Government, the same documents are furnished you as in the case of Cochui-China, together with suitable presents for the Emperor and inferior officers.

If you should deem it expedient towards concluding a treaty with either or both of the Countries in question, you are authorized to promise additional presents upon the exchange of ratifications, not to exceed in either case the value of Ten Thousand Dollars, but to be proportioned in some measure according to the liberality of the provisions in favor of the United States, which may be contained in the respective treaties. Through the whole progress of the business you will use all the despatch which may be consistent with its faithful and prudent execution; and as soon as it is terminated, whether favorably or otherwise, you will return to the United States, in the same vessel which takes you out, and will proceed to this city without delay. You will keep the Department constantly acquainted with your proceedings, as far as your opportunities may enable.



enable you to do so; and Communicate information from time to time to what points despatches addressed to you should be directed, in case there should be instructions to give. You will keep a minute and accurate journal of the events of your mission, including a register of your own observations and of such important information as you may collect respecting the population, productions, trade, Customs, and Character of the Countries you may visit, which you will deposit in the Department for the use of the Government when you return.

Your Compensation will be at the rate of Four Thousand Four Hundred Dollars per annum, payable quarterly, to Commence on the first day of January, last; which is to cover all your personal expenses of whatever description. You are authorised to draw upon the Department for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred dollars before you leave the United States, and for the remainder of your Compensation as it may become due.

You will keep a register of the incidental expenses necessarily incurred in procuring the translation of documents, or in other ways, which you will be expected to hasten by vouchers where they can be procured, and for which you will be allowed in the final liquidation of your accounts.

I am, Sir, Your obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

P.S. The foregoing instructions are not to be construed as absolutely requiring you to visit the places to which you are destined in the order

order therein mentioned - You will consider yourself at liberty to pursue a different course if circumstances should in your opinion render it expedient -

Department of State  
 To - Washington, March 26 '1835  
 Edmund Roberts Esq,  
 New York.

Sir,  
 Your letters of the 4<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> of March were received, the former on the 23<sup>rd</sup> and the latter on the 22<sup>nd</sup> inst. - You will be permitted, agreeably to your request, to draw on the Department, before you leave the United States, for the sum of Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars on account of your Compensation as Special Agent - As you will be authorized by your instructions to promise additional presents, to a large amount, upon the exchange of ratifications of the treaties which you may conclude with the Governments of Cochin-China and Japan, it is thought that the sum of Two Thousand Dollars will be sufficient for the purchase of such as are intended to be preliminary merely; especially as you have some articles now in your possession which are to be applied to the same purpose. The cost of the presents which were made in the first instance at Siam and Muscat, it is believed, did not exceed this amount: but if you should continue to think an additional sum indispensable, the allowance will be increased to Two Thousand Dollars, or Two Thousand Two Hundred Dollars for each of the countries with which you are

to

to negotiate -

Your desire to be named an Envoy or Minister cannot be complied with - No other appellation can be given you than that which you have heretofore had, of Special Agent.

All necessary information respecting the instructions given by the Secretary of the Navy to the Commander of the vessel in which you are to sail will be communicated to you before your departure.

It is not intended that you shall make any attempt to negotiate a treaty with the Burman Empire.

The President's opinion in regard to the reasonableness of your petition for a further allowance on account of your former services is well known to you; but the course which he has considered it his duty to pursue in relation to the matter having been governed by principles which he regards as obligatory, he does not feel himself at liberty to depart from it.

I am, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
John Forsythe.

Department of State  
Washington, March 31<sup>st</sup> 1835.  
To Edmund Roberts Esq,  
New York

Sir,

I enclose two lists of articles intended as presents for the Emperors of Cochinchina and Japan, which you will purchase, and for the cost of which you are authorized to draw upon the Department. The subordinate  
Officers.

officers in Japan are not permitted to receive presents without the special leave of the Emperor. It is thought most wise, therefore, in the present case, not to offer them, lest some misconception should be put upon such an act which might prove prejudicial to the mission. You will procure such articles as you may think suitable for the inferior officers of Cochin-China. You will bear in mind, however, that the whole amount of your purchases is limited by a previous letter to Two Thousand Dollars, which you will be careful not to exceed. As time will not be allowed for the manufacture of any of the articles enumerated, should it happen that any of them cannot be procured in the market, you will be at liberty to substitute others of equal value, which you may think adapted to the purpose for which they are intended. The Department is induced to believe that the Sheep, if they should arrive safe at Japan, would be a highly valued present; and it is specially enjoined upon you to procure them of the best breed, to be very particular in the selection, and to have the greatest care taken of them on board the vessel. In making your purchases in the City of New York, you may derive advantage from the judgment and experience of Mr. Price, the District Attorney, by whom the articles designed for Sam and Man-Cat were procured, and whom you will no doubt find disposed to lend you all the aid in his power. The maps which you are to procure should include all the territories of the United States between the Atlantic and Pacific.



Pacific Oceans. A letter has been written from the Department to the Director of the Mint, requesting that the coins mentioned in the list may be put up in a proper manner, and forwarded to you at New York, under cover to the Collector of the Port.

I am, Sir, Your obedt Servt,  
John Tordy th

( Lists referred to in the preceding letter )

### Presents for Cochinchina

One repeating gold watch, with heavy gold chain 8 feet long - Seals and Key -

One Musical Box -

Four pieces broadcloth, superior quality, 1 Scarlet, 1 blue, 1 brown, 1 light green, 20 yards each -

Fifty yards of orange or yellow silk velvet -  
Elegant Cut glass - 6 Decanters - Tumblers, Goblets, and Wines, 4 dozen each -

Set of Coins from the Mint of the U. States -

A set of prints of the Naval Victories of the United States -

A Map of the United States -

Trunk of assorted specimens of American Cotton manufactures -

Splendid Sabre, crescent form, with belt to

One Rifle, and one Shot Gun, with percussion locks, and a large supply of percussion Caps -

One pair of Pistols in Case -

### Presents for Japan

Ten Merino Sheep, of the finest wool, viz.

2 bucks,



2 bucks, and 8 ewes -  
 Four Canisters, say 50 lbs, of English Saffron, of  
 the best quality -  
 One repeating Gold Watch, with heavy gold  
 Chain 8 feet long - Seals and Key -  
 One Musical Box -  
 Five pieces broadcloth, superior quality,  
 1 red, 1 yellow, 1 green, 1 dark blue, 1 light  
 blue, full width, 20 yards each -  
 Elegant Cut Glass Tray - Deperet Set to match,  
 large size -  
 A Map of the United States -  
 A Set of Coins of the U. States -  
 A Set of Prints of the Naval Victories of the U. S.  
 Trunk of assorted Specimens of American Cotton  
 manufactures -  
 Splendid Sabre, Crescent Scabbard, with belt to  
 One Rifle, and one Pist Gun, with percussion  
 locks, and a large supply of percussion Caps -  
 One pair of Pistols in Case -

Department of State.

April 3<sup>d</sup> 1835 -

Edmund Roberts Esq,  
New York -

Sir,

You are authorised to draw upon the  
 Department, at sight, for the sum of Two Thou-  
 sand Two Hundred Dollars, which you have  
 already been informed will be advanced to you -

I am, Sir, Your obed Serv,  
 John Forsyth -

Department of State  
Washington, April 10<sup>th</sup> 1835

Edmund Roberts Esq,  
New York

Sir,

From information communicated to the Department which is entitled to confidence, it is believed that the sheep which you have been instructed to purchase would be a particularly acceptable present to the Emperor of Japan, and it is therefore thought best to try the experiment of conveying them there. You will procure the number mentioned in a former letter, if they can be had before you are ready to sail, but the vessel is not to be detained for that purpose. If it should be found to be impossible to carry them in good condition through the whole voyage, they may serve as a part of the Ship's Stores.

It appears from the Communication above alluded to, that the Emperor of Japan endeavored some time since to obtain sheep from the Dutch, but that they evaded his request, by telling him that their sheep were hairy, and that the wool would not make cloth. If this statement be correct, there can be no doubt that he would be highly gratified, could even so small a number be safely delivered to him from this Country.

I send you with this letter a copy of the instructions which have been given by the Navy Department to Capt. Kennedy, and which have been communicated for the information of this Department.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth.

Department of State  
To Washington, April 13<sup>th</sup> 1835  
Edmund Roberts Esq,  
New York -

Sir,

Your letter of the 10<sup>th</sup> inst has been received - Your salary as Special Agent of the Government having commenced at a period anterior to the purchase of the articles referred to, and those articles being designed for the purposes of that Agency, it is not thought proper to allow you a Commission - If in speaking of Mr. Price's expectations you allude to the same purchase, you must certainly be in error, Mr. Price not having been employed by the Department in the matter - It was only recommended to you that you should ask his advice where it was needed, which it was presumed he would give without compensation, after having been engaged in making previous purchases for which he had been liberally remunerated -

Your general instructions, together with the articles which are to accompany them, will be forwarded in the course of two or three days -

I am, Sir, Yours obed<sup>t</sup> Serv,  
John Forsyth -



Department of State -  
 To Washington, April 16<sup>th</sup> 1835  
 Edmund Roberts Esq,  
 Special Agent &c.  
 New York

Sir,

I now send you the general instructions by which you are to be governed in the discharge of the duties which devolve upon you under the Special Agency to which you have been appointed, together with all the documents, and other articles, which it is necessary that you should receive from this place before your departure. The bearer of this despatch will deliver to you,

1. Two boxes, containing the ratified treaties to be exchanged with the Governments of Persia and Muscat -
2. Two other boxes, containing each a letter from the President of the United States, the one addressed to the Emperor of Viet Nam, and the other to the Emperor of Japan -
3. Powers to treat with the Governments of Cochinchina (or Viet Nam) and Japan, enclosed in separate covers -
4. Powers to exchange ratifications with the Governments of Persia and Muscat, also enclosed each in a separate cover -
5. A bundle containing several sheets of vellum -
6. A copy of Elliot's Diplomatic Code -

You will also receive enclosed with this despatch,

1. A copy of the President's letter to the Emperor of Viet Nam, which is the same, except the necessary variation in the address, with that to the

\* See  
 May 13<sup>th</sup>

- to the Emperor of Japan -
2. Three letters recommending you to the attention and good offices of the United States Consuls at Batavia, Manila, and Canton -
  3. A general Passport -
  4. A letter to William M. Rice Esq, requesting him to deliver to you the various articles purchased by him under direction of the Department for presents to the King of Siam and the Sultan of Muscat -
  5. A list of those presents, specifying for which of the Countries each article is designed -
  6. A copy of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy to the Commander of the Peacock, dated on the 15<sup>th</sup> inst. -

Upon the receipt of the articles now transmitted, you will prepare to embark without delay, and proceed upon your voyage as soon as the vessel is ready to sail -

The Department is not disposed to object to the publication, some months after your departure, of such parts of the Journal kept by you on your former visit to the Indian Ocean as have no direct reference to your Agency; but the copy which you were to furnish not having been yet received, no opinion can be formed as to the particular portions which ought to be omitted. It is suggested that the publication be delayed as long as may be found at all convenient, and whenever made, it must be solely upon your own responsibility. - Some apprehension is felt that your future negotiations may be embarrassed by the step which you propose to take; but after the experience which you have had of the

of the



of the sensitiveness and jealousy of Eastern Nations, and of the vigilance and wariness of Commercial rivals, which will suffer no opportunity to escape of thwarting the objects which you are sent to accomplish, and particularly after the request which you yourself have made that the officers of the vessel in which you are to sail might be excluded from all communications respecting the business of the Agency which might find their way into print, great confidence is reposed in your prudence and caution in suppressing all such matters as may not be made public with the most perfect security; and it is to be distinctly understood, that the Department withholds its consent from the publication of any part of the Journal in question, which, under any circumstances, or in any hands, might operate to defeat or to impede the negotiations which you are appointed to conduct.

You will not fail to forward, before you leave the Country, the Copy required for the files of the Department.

I am, Sir, Yours Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

P.S. I send you a letter authorizing you to draw upon the Department at sight for One Thousand Dollars. This is intended to defray the expense of Interpreters, and other necessary contingent expenses of your Agency. You will take Vouchers in all cases of disbursement which will admit of it, and account, when you return, for the money thus advanced.

To His Majesty the Emperor of  
Niet Nam -

Andrew Jackson, President of  
the United States of America - Greeting -

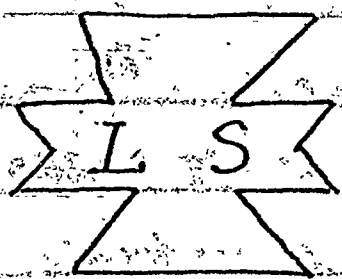
Great and Good Friend,

Being informed of the extent  
of Your Majesty's dominions and of the  
richness and variety of their productions,  
and entertaining a desire to establish rela-  
tions of friendship with Your Majesty, and  
to carry on a trade between the two nations,  
which it is believed would be productive of  
mutual benefit, I have specially empowered  
Edmund Roberts, one of the Citizens of this  
Country, who is the bearer of the present  
letter, to confer upon these subjects with such  
Ministers or other Officers as Your Majesty  
may choose to designate for that purpose;  
hoping that they may agree upon the terms  
of a Treaty which will receive the approba-  
tion and sanction of Your Majesty, and will  
secure to both Governments the advantages of  
perpetual amity and commerce.

I trust that Your Majesty will receive  
Mr. Roberts with kindness and hospitality,  
and that you will place entire confidence  
in all the representations which he may make  
to Your Majesty in my behalf.

I may God to have Your Majesty in  
his safe and holy keeping -

To these Presents I have caused  
the Seal of the United States to  
be affixed, and have subscribed  
the same with my hand, at  
the



the City of Washington, on the Twentieth day of March, in the year of the Christian Era One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Five  
Andrew Jackson -

Note - [The above letter was accompanied by a translation into French and Portuguese - A copy, with the necessary variation in the address, and accompanied by a translation into Latin and Dutch, was sent to the Emperor of Japan. -]

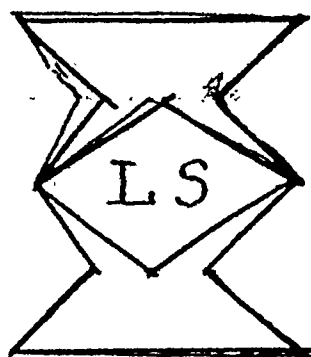
Andrew Jackson President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these Presents shall come. -

Know Ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence, and ability, of Edmund Roberts, a citizen of these United States, I have invested him with full power, for and in the name of the said United States, to meet and confer with any person or persons furnished with like powers on the part of His Majesty the Emperor of Viet Nam, and with him or them to negotiate, conclude and sign a Convention or Conventions, Treaty or Treaties, of and concerning the friendship, Commerce, and navigation of the two Countries, and all matters and subjects connected therewith, which may be interesting to the two nations; Submitting the same to the President of the United States, for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent

of

of the Senate of the United States -



In testimony whereof I have caused the Seal of the United States to be herewith affixed -  
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the twentieth day of March, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty five -

Andrew Jackson

[Note - The above Power was accompanied by a translation into French and Portuguese - A similar Power was given to Mr. Roberts to conclude a Treaty with the Emperor of Japan, accompanied by a translation into Latin and Dutch -]

To His Majesty the Most Excellent King of Siam -

Andrew Jackson, President of the United States of America Greeting -

Great and Good Friend,

To testify to Your Majesty the Sincerity of the Government of the United States in its negotiations, I have delivered to Edmund Roberts, a Citizen of this Republic, the ratification, on the part of this Government, of the Treaty with Your Majesty concluded and signed at the City of Siam-Yuthia (Commonly called Bangkok) on the Twentieth day of March in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three of the Christian Era, by the Plenipotentiaries of Your

of Your Majesty and the United States - And the said Edmund Roberts is instructed to take the necessary measures for the exchange of the ratifications in convenient time, and the execution of this business. I request Your Majesty therefore to give full credence to whatever the said Edmund Roberts shall say to you on the part of the United States, concerning the same, and to receive the said ratifications in the name and on the part of the United States of America, whereon it shall be tendered by him in exchange for a similar ratification on the part of Your Majesty to be delivered at the same time to the said Edmund Roberts.

I pray God to have Your Majesty in his holy keeping -

Your Good Friend,  
Andrew Jackson

By the President -

John Forsyth Secretary of State

Washington, March 20<sup>th</sup> 1835 -

[Note. A similar letter was sent to the Sultan of Muscat, informing him that Mr. Roberts was empowered to exchange the ratifications of the Treaty "Concluded and signed at the City of Muscat, in the Kingdom of Oman, on the Twenty first day of September in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three of the Christian Era" -]



Department of State  
 To Washington, April 16<sup>th</sup> 1835.  
 Edmund Roberts Esq,  
 Special Agent to  
 New York

Sir,  
 You are hereby authorized to draw upon this Department, at sight, for the sum of One Thousand Dollars.

I am, Sir, Your obed<sup>t</sup> serv,  
 John Forsyth.

This letter will be returned to the Department with the draft.

Department of State  
 To Washington, April 17<sup>th</sup> 1835.  
 Edmund Roberts Esq,  
 Special Agent to  
 New York

Sir,  
 Your letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> inst was received this morning. You have been so liberally dealt with in respect to your compensation for the services which you are employed to perform as the Special Agent of the Government, that it is not considered justifiable to allow you a commission, as you request, for the purchase of the presents which are to be used in effecting the objects of that Agency.

I am, Sir, Your obed<sup>t</sup> serv,  
 John Forsyth.

P.S. The receipt transmitted by you to the Department with your letter of the 11<sup>th</sup> inst is returned.

Department of State -  
 To Washington, April 17 1835 -  
 Capt. Edmund P. Kennedy, U. S. N.  
 New York

Sir,

I enclose your letters from the Presidents to the King of Spain and the Sultan of Muscat, informing them that you are authorized, in case of the death or other physical incapacity of Mr. Edmund Roberts, to exchange the ratifications of the Treaties lately concluded with those Sovereigns. This service the Department does not doubt that in case of necessity you will readily perform. Should the contingency occur in which those letters are intended to provide, you will substitute them for the letters of a similar character addressed to the same Sovereigns which have been delivered to Mr. Roberts, using the same covers which now contain the latter; and will present them to the respective Governments of Spain and Muscat, together with the ratified copies of the Treaties alluded to, which you will find enclosed in mahogany boxes, among the articles committed to the care of Mr. Roberts. You will receive at the same time the corresponding copies ratified by those Governments, which you will bring with you on your return to the United States, and deliver to this Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yours obedt servt,

John Forsyth

To His Majesty the Magnificent  
King of Spain

Andrew Jackson, President of the  
United States of America - Greeting -

Great and Good Friends,

To testify to Your Majesty the  
Sincerity of the Government of the United States  
in its negotiations, I have authorized and in-  
structed Edmund P. Kennedy, a Captain in  
the United States Navy, now Commanding the Ship  
of War Peacock, to take the necessary measures  
for the exchange of the ratification of the Treaty  
with Your Majesty, concluded and signed at the  
City of Le Yuthia (commonly called Bangkok)  
on the Twentieth day of March in the year One  
Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty Three of the  
Christian Era, in case that Edmund Roberts,  
who is about to embark in the said vessel, to  
whom the ratification of the said Treaty on the  
part of this Government is delivered, and who  
is empowered to make the exchange of ratifica-  
tions, should, from death or any other physical  
incapacity, be prevented from performing that ser-  
vice. I request Your Majesty, therefore, in case  
of the previous death or other physical incapa-  
city of the said Edmund Roberts, to give full  
credence to whatever the said Edmund P. Kennedy  
shall say to you on the part of the United States,  
concerning the business hereby entrusted to him,  
upon the occurrence of such contingency, and to  
receive the said ratification on the same and on  
the part of the United States of America, when  
it shall be tendered by him in exchange for a  
similar ratification on the part of Your Majesty  
to be

to be delivered at the same time to the said Ed-  
mund P. Kennedy -

I pray God to have Your Majesty in  
his holy keeping -

Your Good Friend,  
Andrew Jackson -

By the President -

John Forsyth Secretary of War -

Washington, April 17, 1835 -

[Note - A similar letter was sent to Capt. Ken-  
nedy, addressed to the Sultan of Muscat, in-  
forming him that Capt. Kennedy was empow-  
ered, upon a like Commission, to exchange the  
ratification of the Treaty, concluded and  
signed at the City of Muscat, in the Kingdom  
of Oman, on the Twenty first day of Sep-  
tember in the year One Thousand Eight Hun-  
dred and Thirty Three of the Christian Era -]

Department of State -  
To  
Washington, April 17, 1835 -

Mr. Robert E. Ken -

Sir,

You are appointed Special Messenger  
for the conveyance to New York of certain arti-  
cles which will be placed in your care by  
this Department - Upon your arrival in that  
city, you will ascertain where Mr. Edmund  
Roberts is to be found (which information  
may probably be obtained from William M.  
Price Esq. the District Attorney of the United  
States), and will deliver to him the box and  
papers.



packet addressed to him. — You will also deliver to Mr. William B. Taylor, at the City Post Office, the box and packet bearing his address; after which you will be at liberty to return immediately to this City.

Your Compensation will be at the rate of Six Dollars a day, during the time required for the performance of this Service, together with your necessary travelling expenses.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth.

Department of State  
To Washington, April 18 1835  
Edmund Roberts  
Special Agent to  
New York —

Sir,

Lest the exchange of ratification, with the Governments of Spain and Mexico might be prevented by some accident happening to yourself in the course of a long voyage through variety of climates, Capt. Kennedy of the Peacock has been furnished with authority from the President to perform the service as your substitute in case of your death or other physical inability. — It is hoped that the Contingency may not occur which will call for the exercise by Capt. Kennedy of the power thus conditionally conferred, but it has been thought proper to communicate to you the fact of its having been given, in order that you may impart to him such information and advice, if circumstances should in your opinion render it expedient, as would facilitate the discharge of the



155  
the duty upon it should it be imposed, devolve  
upon him.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

Department of State  
To Washington, August 27<sup>th</sup> 1835.  
Edmund Roberts Esq,  
Special Agent of the U. States.

Sir,  
Your letters of the 12<sup>th</sup> June and 3<sup>rd</sup> July  
have been received, the latter of which was ac-  
companied by a copy of the Journal kept by  
you on your former visit to the Indian Ocean.  
In respect to the inquiry which you make in  
that letter, it is only necessary to observe, that  
no reason is perceived for making any altera-  
tion in the instructions which have heretofore  
been given you.

I am, Sir, Your Obedt Servt,  
John Forsyth

P.S. Letters may be sent to the Department  
through the Banking House of Rothschilds in  
London.

To Richard Rush Esq.  
f. f. f. Department of State,  
Washington, 11<sup>th</sup> July, 1836.  
Sir.

I have the honor to inform you that the President,  
in pursuance of an Act of Congress passed at their re-  
cent session, has been pleased to appoint you the  
Agent of the United States to assert and prosecute  
their claim to the legacy bequeathed to them by  
James Smithson, late of London deceased. Your  
power of attorney or commission is herewith remit-  
ted, with an authenticated copy of the act referred

to, annexed to it. It is the wish of the President that you should, in the event of your acceptance of this trust, embark for London without unnecessary loss of time, to enter on the duties of the appointment previously to leaving the United States, however, it will be necessary, in compliance with the provisions of the accompanying act of Congress, to execute to, and deposit with, the Secretary of the Treasury, with good and sufficient securities to his satisfaction, a bond or bonds, in the penal sum of \$500,000, for the proper performance of those duties, and for the faithful remittance to the Treasury of the United States, of such sum or sums of money, or other funds, as you may receive in virtue of the said bequest.

The compensation to be allowed you for your services in this capacity, will be at the rate of three thousand dollars per annum for your personal services, and at the rate of two thousand for all contingencies, except the law expenses. Compensation to begin from the day you report yourself ready to enter on the duties of the Agency. An account of the law expenses, with vouchers, will be required.

A letter of credit on M. de Rothschild, the Banker of the United States at London, authorizing him to pay your drafts for compensation, and for the necessary expenses actually incurred in the prosecution of this claim is also enclosed. limited to \$10,000, being the whole amount appropriated by Congress for that object.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

2/

Richard Rush, Esq.

Department of State,

Washington, 27<sup>th</sup> July, 1836.

Sir— your letter of the 25<sup>th</sup> instant was received at the Department this morning.

I now send to you a letter addressed to Mr. Stevenson, requesting his good offices in your favor should they be needed in prosecuting the business with which you are entrusted.

A duplicate of the letter which was handed to you whilst last in this city, has been already transmitted to the Banker of the United States at London.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Asbury Dickins,

Actg. Secretary

Department of State,

Washington, 19th July, 1836.

Charles Biddle Esquire,

Bogotá.

Sir:

Since your letters from Havana, those from Kingston, Jamaica, of the 8<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> November, from Panama of the 7<sup>th</sup>, 16<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> December 1835, and 18<sup>th</sup> January, 1836, and from Bogotá of the 15<sup>th</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup> March, last, have been received. The papers that accompanied them were already in the possession of the Department. Of the progress which has been made in the errands upon which you were sent, the Department is ignorant. The newspapers inform us that you had contracted on your individual account for the grant of an exclusive privilege for an avenue across the Isthmus of Panama and it is therefore probable this letter may reach you in Bogotá. It is desirable to receive a full report upon the business entrusted to you, which you may commit to the care of Mr. Early on his return to the United States, and also to be informed when you may be expected at Washington.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth

Department of State,

Washington, 26th September, 1836.

Charles Biddle Esquire, Philadelphia  
Sir:

Your return to the United States has been announced by the newspapers, but as no communication has been received from you since that dated at Bogota on the 24th of March, last, the Department is not informed how far you have been able to accomplish the object for which you were sent as a special agent of the United States. A report in pursuance of your instructions is expected without delay, and the transmission of your account for settlement.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Ex. 11. 2. 3.

Richard Rush, Esq.

London.

Department of State,

Washington, 17th Novem. 1836.

Sir:

You will receive, enclosed, the copy of an account presented to Daniel Brent, esq. Consul of the United States at Paris, by M. Castaignet, a French Attorney, of certain fees charged by him for services rendered in relation to the effects of M. James Henry Dickinson, deceased, alias de la Battut, alias Hungerford, - nephew of the late James Smithson, of London. Copies of M. Brent's letters of 23rd October, 1835, and 14th August, 1836, explanatory of the subject, are also sent. As the whole amount of the fund appropriated by the act of Congress of 1st July, 1836, for defraying expenses incident to the prosecution of the claim of the United States to the Smithsonian bequest, are in your hands, and as this bill, if correct, is pro-

perly

perly chargeable to that fund, I have the honor to request 159  
that you will examine this account, and if you shall  
deem it just, and the amount reasonable, transmit to  
Mr. Brent the sum necessary to discharge the claim.

It may be proper also, to allow to Mr. de la Grange,  
the Attorney consulted in this case by Mr. Brent, a fee  
for his advice. You will perceive, however, that before  
such an allowance can be made, it will be requisite  
to obtain from the latter, precise information as to the  
amount of the charge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Department of State,  
Washington, 23<sup>d</sup> June, 1836

Henry M. Morfit, Esquire,

Washington.

Sir,

The President being desirous of obtaining  
accurate and detailed information of the civil,  
military and political condition of Texas, has  
directed me to employ you in that service. You  
will consequently proceed without delay to Texas  
by the nearest and most expeditious route and  
repair first to the seat of Government, where your  
inquiries will be directed to the following objects.

1. Whether the Constitution of the 17<sup>th</sup> of March  
last, is acknowledged by the people of Texas  
and whether the Government established by it is  
in operation.

2. The manner in which the Government is  
administered in its legislative, executive and  
judicial departments.

3. The boundaries claimed by that Government  
the population comprised within them, of what  
races it consists and the proportion of emigrants  
from the United States.



4. The views of the Government and leading individuals as to the true line of boundary between the United States and Texas.
5. The present and prospective financial resources of the Government and whence derived.
6. The number, character and equipment of the military and naval forces of Texas & their ability to repel further invasion from Mexico.
7. The amount of Mexican force in that country.
8. Whether any negotiation with Mexico has been commenced or is intended for the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, and whether any attempt has been made to open negotiations with any foreign power other than the United States.
9. The disposition of the Government and people of Texas with regards to the United States and whether they wish to maintain themselves as an independent power, to seek admission into this Union or, if not, to form a connexion with some other nation.
10. Whether the provisions of the Constitution of Texas relative to the public lands are in conformity with public sentiment.

It is not intended to restrict your inquiries to these heads, which are mentioned only that they may serve as a general guide. Any information tending to illustrate them will be acceptable. You are also at liberty to resort to any part of Texas to which it may be necessary or useful for you to go to accomplish the objects of your mission, in doing which, however, you will use all practicable diligence.

You will from time to time communicate to this Department, under cover to the Collector at New Orleans, accounts of your proceedings, but all information of a secret or confidential character you

will reserve for your final report on your return to this City.

Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars a day from the time of your departure until your return hither, and you will be allowed your travelling expenses and subsistence during your absence, for which you will take vouchers when they may be obtainable. The sum of twenty five hundred dollars is advanced to you on account, for the unexpended balance of which, should there be any, you will be held accountable.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

John Forsyth. #

Private. Washington, 25th June, 1836.  
His Excellency David G. Burnett.

Sir:

I have the honor to introduce to you Henry M. Morfit, Esquire, of this City, who has been chosen to endeavor to procure more accurate and detailed information than that now in possession of the President of the United States relative to the civil, military and political condition of Texas. I will thank you to facilitate Mr Morfit's inquiries in any way you can.

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

John Forsyth

Private. Washington, 25th June, 1836.  
Major General Samuel Houston.

Sir:

This will be handed to you by Henry M. Morfit, Esquire, of this City, who is employed to inquire into

the civil, military and political condition of Texas.  
I will thank you to do every thing in your power to  
forward the purposes of his mission.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Confidential.

Department of State.

Washington, 25th June, 1836.

James W. Breedlove, Esquire,

Collector of the Customs, New Orleans.

Sir:

You are requested to forward promptly to this  
Department any communications you may from  
time to time receive addressed to it by Mr. Henry  
M. Morfit of this City, who will present you this  
letter.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

United States of America.

Department of State.

Know Ye, that the bearer hereof, Henry M. Morfit,  
Esquire, a citizen of the United States, is travelling  
on public business thereof. There are therefore to  
request all whom it may concern, to allow him to pass  
freely, without let or molestation, and to extend to him  
all such friendly aids and protections as would in  
like cases be extended by the United States to the  
citizens or subjects of other powers resorting hither  
for lawful purposes.

In witness whereof, I, John Forsyth, Secretary of  
State of the United States, have hereunto set my hand  
and have caused the seal of the Depart-  
ment of State to be affixed, at Washington,  
this twenty fifth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and  
thirty six and of the independence of the United States the  
sixtieth.

John Forsyth

Department of State,  
Washington, 5th December, 1836.  
Charles Biddle, Esquire, Washington.  
Sir:

It does not appear from any of the communications received from you that you have made any attempt to comply with that part of your instructions relative to a connexion of the Atlantic with the Pacific ocean by means of the river St John and Lake Nicaragua. As the time that has elapsed since your departure from Washington has been ample for you to have fulfilled all the purposes of your errands, it is presumed that some of your letters containing the information desired or explaining why it has not been obtained, may have miscarried. A list of those received is subjoined. If it should appear that any you have written are missing, you will transmit duplicates of them to the Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your obt. servt.  
John Forsyth.

List.

Letters from Havana.

Kingston, Jamaica, 8th and 10th Novr 1835.

Panama of the 7th and 16th Decr "

" " " " 18th January 1836.

Bogota, 15th and 24th Mar: "

Philadelphia, 25th Septe "

And a letter without date received 15th Novr "

Richard Rush, Esq.

T. T. T. T.

Sir:

Department of State,

Washington, 13 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1837

The account heretofore rendered by Mr. Brent, our Consul at Paris, for moneys expended by him in precautionary measures to obtain for the United States certain property supposed to belong to the estate of the late Mr. Smithson, of London, - and which formed the subject of a letter of instructions to you, dated the 17<sup>th</sup> of November last, - has been again presented to this department for consideration. After a proper examination, the President deems it just that the charge for the professional services of Messrs. Castaignet and Delagrangé should be allowed and paid. You are accordingly authorized and requested to discharge Mr. Brent's bill, amounting to 272.25 francs, without unnecessary delay. In the final settlement of your account this item may be debited to the Smithsonian Legacy, if recovered, and if not, to the appropriation for prosecuting the claim of the United States to the said legacy.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Forsyth

Richard Rush, Esq.

Yours very truly

Sir:

Department of State,

Washington, 27<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1837

Your despatches to N<sup>o</sup>. 17, inclusive, have been received. In compliance with the request contained in your letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> of October last, and subsequently urged in your private letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> of the same month, I transmit to you, enclosed, a new power from the President, to provide for the contingency, which you think probable, of such instrument being demanded either by the Court, the Attorney General, or the defendant's counsel.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Forsyth



Department of State.

Washington Nov. 7. 1837.

To R. R. Waldron Esq.

U. S. Navy.

Sir

I have to acknowledge the receipt of two boxes of coins transmitted by you, which, you observe in a note to the Chief Clerk of this Department, were found among the effects of the late Edmund Roberts Esq. Special Agent, & handed to you by one of his Daughters.

I am, Sir, your obedient

John Forsyth.

Department of State,

Aaron Vail Esq.

Washington, 3<sup>d</sup> April, 1838.

Sir -

Complaints having reached the President from certain individuals claiming to be citizens of the United States, that they have, unjustly and without sufficient proof, been arrested and thrown into the jails of Toronto and Kingston, in Upper Canada, on suspicion of having been concerned in the recent disturbances in that Province, and that they are still confined in prison, under circumstances of great cruelty and hardship, and without the prospect of an immediate trial by jury, the President has deemed it proper to avail himself of your services in the character of Special Agent, to ascertain the truth of the representations made by the complainants. For this purpose you will, therefore, repair to Toronto, in Upper Canada, without unnecessary delay, make a minute and careful inquiry into the allegations contained in the letters referred to, copies of which are herewith delivered to you, and obtain all the facts necessary to a full understanding of these cases, to be reported to this Department upon your return. The

enclosed

enclosed, introductory letter to the local authorities, which has been kindly furnished by the British Minister here, will secure to you all proper attentions and facilities in the prosecution of the duties of your mission. If upon a careful investigation of all the circumstances connected with the arrest and detention of these individuals, it appears that they, or any of them, are really entitled to the interposition of their Government, or are confined merely upon suspicion, you will make an informal representation in their behalf in the proper quarter, and endeavor to obtain their release, or at least an immediate melioration of their condition, and a prompt trial by a judicial tribunal. To aid in effecting this object, you are authorized, if necessary, to employ legal counsel in their behalf.

The statements made in the letters addressed to the Department, you will of course not disclose, as, if true or false, they might operate injuriously to the persons confined.

While in Canada you will make inquiry generally into the condition of all prisoners who claim to be citizens of the United States, and give your good offices to any of them whose cases justify your interposition, or whenever you think they can be given without improperly committing this Government.

A general statement of the condition and treatment of all citizens of the United States who may be accused and imprisoned in Upper Canada, will be acceptable to the Department on your return, and you are requested to make such minutes of all the information you collect as will enable you to furnish it.

Your necessary travelling expenses during your absence, of which you will keep a memorandum, supported by vouchers whenever practicable, will be allowed you, and a per diem of eight dollars in compensation for your services. The sum of \$400. is now advanced to you on account. — I am, Sir, &c.

John Forsyth

Richard Rush, Esq.  
New York.

Department of State,  
Washington, 30<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1838.

Sir -

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, N<sup>o</sup> 30, of the 28<sup>th</sup> instant, announcing your arrival in the harbor of New York, with the Smithsonian bequest in gold. With regard to the disposition to be made by you of these funds, you no doubt will have learned, upon landing, that your request had been anticipated by instructions to you from the Treasury Department entrusted to the care of Mr. George Newbold, President of the Bank of America.

Tendering to you my congratulations on the success of your mission, and on your safe return to your country,

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obt. servt.  
John Forsyth.

Department of State,  
27<sup>th</sup> October, 1838.

General Alvear having asked an interview for the purpose, called at the department and stated that he had been instructed by his government to explain to that of the United States the causes which had led to the interruption of friendly relations between the Argentine Confederation and France. His government had been led to adopt this course by a desire to preclude the supposition on the part of the President that the protraction of the blockade of Buenos Ayres by the French was attributable to injustice or obstinacy on the side of the Argentine Government.

The original demands put forth by France, through the Vice Consul who took charge of the Legation on the death of the French Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Viss Peispac, was that French subjects residing in Buenos Ayres should enjoy the privileges allowed to

British residents under the stipulations of a treaty with Great Britain, and to American citizens under an arrangement negotiated by Mr. Forbes, whereby the benefits of the treaty referred to should be extended to them. This was declined on the ground that the Vice Consul not being invested with any recognized public character, could not make such a demand in the name of his government.

In consequence of this refusal, a French squadron appeared before Buenos Ayres under command of Admiral Leblanc, who made a peremptory demand of

1st. The suspension, with regard to French subjects, of the existing laws applicable to foreigners, and the same treatment as the subjects of the most-favored nation.

2nd. In acknowledgement of the right of the French Government to claim indemnity in favor of Frenchmen who may have suffered in their persons or property in consequence of acts of the Argentine government.

3. An immediate judgment in the case of Pierre Savie.

Admiral Leblanc was answered that, on the first head - although existing laws subjected Frenchmen who had resided a certain length of time in the country to enrolment in the militia, that law had remained inoperative, and proofs were adduced to show that not one Frenchman was enrolled contrary to his wishes.

On the second, that the right of demanding indemnities or of making any other reclamation was an inherent right appertaining to all nations and requiring no express recognition.

On the third, that Pierre Savie (who had been arrested on a charge of robbery) had been tried, judged, suffered his punishment and finally set at liberty, before the arrival of the Admiral.



169

He was further informed, that Buenos Ayres having adopted the policy of placing all nations on the same footing, France would be admitted to all the benefits secured by the Treaty with England, so soon as she chose to open negotiations to that effect through an agent properly accredited. Regretting that the Admiral was not invested with the required character for such negotiations, the Buenos Ayres government declines acceding to demands put forth at the cannon's mouth.

On the receipt of this refusal, the admiral declares the port of Buenos Ayres and that portion of the shores of the river Plate belonging to the Argentine Republic in a state of rigorous blockade, to continue as long as the causes of the discontent of the French Government, that is, so long as Buenos Ayres shall not

1st Suspend existing laws with regard to French subjects and place them on the same footing as those of the most favored nation.

2nd Acknowledge the right of France to claim -- indemnity in behalf of Frenchmen who may have suffered unjustly in consequence of acts of the Argentine government.

General Alvear states that his government being ready to grant the first if asked without the intervention of force, and considering the other as appertaining to France without the required acknowledgement, can discover no just grounds for the hostile attitude of France, and is resolved to resist to the last extremity measures of coercion which are believed to have other, but unknown, motives than those avowed by the French Admiral;

General Alvear was disposed to believe, with his government, that the proceedings of Admiral Leblanc were unauthorized by the French Court; but he has heard from M<sup>r</sup>. Pontois that such was not the case and that the Admiral had express orders to act as he has done. The General has just received indirect intelligence



170  
of the appointment of a French Chargé d'Affaires who  
was to proceed to Buenos Ayres, and says that if his  
mission be one of peace, matters may soon be arranged  
— if the reverse, the Argentine government will adopt  
such warlike measures as may be within its reach —  
hinting that it would be the issuing of letters of marque  
against the commerce of France.

Confidential

Department of State.

Washington 19 March 1839.

M. P. Trist Esq.

M. C. Compt. Havana.

Sir.

Your letter no. 70, dated the 25 ult. and marked "confidential"  
has been received. You are aware that the avowed policy of this go-  
vernment in relation to the island of Cuba looks to its continuance  
in its present political condition as a possession of the Spanish Crown.  
Nothing is believed now to exist that would suggest a change in that  
policy, and this renders it necessary that you should be cautious not  
to do or say any thing likely to be construed into a manifestation  
or any desire on the part of the U. States to see any change in the  
ownership of the island. It is scarcely possible that the Spanish  
Government will, in this enlightened age, attempt to re-establish  
its ancient colonial system in its American Islands, and therefore  
even speculations on the consequences of such an event should  
not be ventured in correspondence or conversation by the Re-  
presentatives of our Government.

Respectfully yr. obt. Svt.

John Forsythe

171  
To Benjamin Tappan, Esquire, Jr. Special Agent to the  
Republic of Ecuador.

Department of State.  
Washington, 16th September, 1840.

Sir:

By the President's direction, you have been selected to proceed to Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, with the ratified copy of the treaty between the United States and that Republic, and to exchange it for a copy ratified by the Executive of Ecuador. A power authorizing you to act as the agent of the United States in effecting the exchange is accordingly now handed to you. You will travel by the nearest and most expeditious route and on reaching your destination, will announce your arrival and the purpose of your visit, to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that government. The treaty must be approved by the Congress before it can be ratified by the President of Ecuador. That body will not meet until the 15th of January, next, consequently, if you should arrive at Quito before the treaty shall have been disposed of by the Ecuadorian Congress, you will make all proper use of the interval to remove any impediments which may arise to the passage of the instrument through that body and to collect and transmit from time to time, such information in relation to public affairs in that quarter as you may deem interesting. If the treaty should be definitively rejected by the Congress of Ecuador, you will immediately after that event set out on your return to this country, bringing back with you the copy ratified by the President. If the exchange should take place, it will be necessary for you and the person appointed by that government to make the exchange with you, to execute a certificate of exchange, a form for

which is among the accompanying papers. Prior to meeting the agent of that government to make the exchange, you will communicate to him a copy of the form adverted to and request him to make a Spanish translation of it if it should meet his approbation. Both an English and Spanish copy of the certificate will be subscribed by both of you, you signing the English and he the Spanish, first, and the Spanish copy may be placed with our ratified copy of the treaty and the English with theirs, to be brought by you to the United States on your return.

You are referred to the accompanying printed pamphlet for the instructions to Mr Pickett and his correspondence with the Ecuadorian Minister for Foreign Affairs in relation to the share ( $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent) due by Ecuador on account of two claims against the late Colombian Government which were adjusted by a Convention between Mr Moore and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Colombia of the 25th of November, 1829. A copy of that Convention is also one of the papers herewith communicated to you. You will perceive that the Ecuadorian government expressed a readiness to recognize and pay the debt in these cases upon being informed of the amount which New Granada had bound itself to pay. Why Mr Pickett did not furnish the information desired is not known to this department. It is probable, however, that he deemed it unnecessary, as by communicating to the Minister a copy of the Convention above referred to and by stating that New Granada had appropriated funds to pay a moiety of the sum therein assumed by Colombia, he had already provided that functionary with the means of ascertaining that amount by a simple arithmetical calculation. The accompanying correspondence between Mr McAfee and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Granada and the extract of a letter from the former to this department, mention all the

170  
particulars of the arrangement made by them for the discharge of the amount due by New Granada. When, therefore, the treaty shall have been finally disposed of by the Ecuadorian Government, but not until then, you will make renewed application for the amount due by that government for the claims in question and you will accompany your application by a copy of such of the papers now handed to you as may be necessary to satisfy that government both as to the fact of New Granada having paid her proportion and as to the amount she actually did pay. The President of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, which is the party interested in the claim in the case of the Josephine, having been apprized of your intended departure for Ecuador, has authorized you to prosecute that claim and receive the sum due in that case as you will perceive by the accompanying power of attorney and open letter from him to you on the subject. It would be proper for you likewise to inform that government that Venezuela has also paid her proportion (20 per cent.) of the amount due on the claims. The sum received from Venezuela in the case of the Josephine is stated in the letter of Mr. Tolby to you. Mr. Frederick Vincent, the agent for the claim in the case of the Ranger, has also been informed that you were about to proceed to Quito. If he should think proper to authorize you to act for him in that case, you will probably receive through this department a communication from him upon the subject.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day from your setting out from your place of residence in Ohio, which is understood to have been on the 1st instant, until your return thither. You will also be allowed your necessary



travelling expenses, but the per diem allowance referred to is to be held as a full equivalent for your services and expenses during your abode in the City of Quito upon the business confided to you by these instructions. The sum of twelve hundred dollars is now advanced to you on account of your expenses. If through any circumstances which cannot now be foreseen, this sum should prove to be insufficient to defray your expenses, your draughts on this department for such additional amounts as may be necessary for that purpose, will be honored. You will keep an account of your expenses which must be supported by vouchers in every instance where you can obtain them.

A passport, which you may find useful, is also herewith furnished to you.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth

Department of State.

Washington, 26th. September. 1840.

To Benjamin Tappan, Esquire, Jr. New York.

Sir:

I transmit a power of attorney which authorizes you to receive from the government of Ecuador the amount due by that government for the claim in the case of the schooner Ranger. Agreeably to a suggestion from this department, a power of substitution has been inserted in the instrument. The power in the case of the Josephine contains a similar insertion. If, therefore, you should leave Ecuador without settling the claims in these cases, it would be advisable for you to execute a power in favor of some suitable person residing there, authorizing him to prosecute the business.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth



175  
Confidential.

Washington, February 1, 1840.

Alexander H. Everett, Esq. Boston.

My Dear Sir:

Our Consul at Havana, Mr. Trist, and his assistant, Mr. Smith, will come to the United States, to give their testimony in a cause pending in Baltimore, for a violation of the laws prohibiting the slave trade, in April. They will probably leave Havana about the middle of March, and be absent from Cuba six weeks or two months. A clerk of Mr. Trist, who is well acquainted with the business of the Consular office, and whose integrity is relied on, Mr. Bruce, will remain in Havana, to attend to its duties. The President, however, in the present juncture, and in view of a great clamor against Mr. Trist, wishes to have in Havana, during his absence, some American citizen of known character and intelligence, who may, without being formally substituted as Consul, have a controlling power over the office, see that Mr. Bruce makes no mistakes, and examine into the condition of the general trade between the United States and Cuba, and be able, on his return, to report to the President upon the several allegations made against Mr. Trist, during the past summer, upon the present state of the slave trade in the Islands, and generally into the facts connected with it, which would serve to repel any imputation attempted to be thrown upon the United States, or any of its officers, for want of due vigilance in the execution of the laws of our country against the African slave trade. A short visit to Cuba, at that season, would be agreeable and interesting, and as the duties to be performed are delicate, important, and confidential, the President has thought it possible you would be willing to undertake them. Your former connexion with the Spanish Government, knowledge of Spanish Courts and customs, and your pro.

bable personal acquaintance with the present Governor General of Cuba, the Prince Anglona, all concur to make it particularly desirable that you should perform this duty for the Government of the United States. I presume it will not seriously interrupt your other engagements, and, although emolument is not thought of, yet, in justice to you, the expense of your voyages and temporary residence in Havana will be borne by the United States; and, as you will carry a confidential letter from the Department to the Captain General, I hope you will not find it impracticable to accede to the President's wishes. In that event, I ask the favor of you to let me know it immediately, and that you should make your preparations for your voyage in convenient season to take Washington on your way to Havana. While here, you will receive all the information necessary for you, and the particular instructions of the President for your guidance during your absence.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth

Department of State,  
Washington, 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1840

Ex. A. H. S.

Alexander H. Everett, Esq.<sup>ro</sup>

Sir: Mr. Nicholas P. Trist, our Consul at the Havana having been subpoenaed to appear at the next term of the Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, to give his testimony in a case involving a violation of the laws against the slave trade, will have to leave his consulate for a period of probably six or eight weeks, commencing in the course of this month. The importance to our commerce with the Islands of Cuba that no interruption should take place in a proper discharge of the duties of that office has induced a desire on the part of the President that and

American citizen of character and intelligence should, for the purpose of superintending it, proceed to the Islands, remain there during the absence of Mr. Trist, and avail himself of the opportunity to collect information on various topics of public interest, and discharge other duties of a confidential character. I am directed by the President to express to you his satisfaction at your acceptance of this agency, and to instruct you on the several points which will demand your attention.

The same motive which brings Mr. Trist to the United States also calls for the presence of Mr. Smith, his assistant in the discharge of the consular functions. His clerk, Mr. Bruce, remains at the Consulate, and will act as Mr. Trist's agent or deputy. As this gentleman has long been connected with the office, no doubt is entertained of the correctness of Mr. Trist's impression of his entire ability to attend to the discharge of the ordinary duties of the Consulate, nor of the propriety of his being entrusted with the seal of the office, and the authority of affixing his signature to all documents emanating from it, as the agent of the Consul. Difficulties, however, of which you are probably not entirely unaware have for a long time existed at the Consulate, of which it is desirable that the cause should be investigated and removed, if possible. They have their origin principally in differences between the Consul and the matters of American vessels as to the rights and duties of each, respectively, and the consequence has been a state of irritation and excitement which adds not a little to the difficulty of accomplishing the object in view. The President wishes to avail himself for that purpose of the circumstance of the concerns of the Consulate being for a time under the superintendence of a person entirely foreign to the feelings which have necessarily grown out of the present state of things. You will, therefore, on your arrival at the Havana, place yourself in communication with Mr. Trist, if he should not yet have left for the United States.

178  
or, if he should, with Mr. Bruce, and, without taking formal possession of the Consulate, assume an active and constant superintendence of its duties, so that they are discharged according to a fair, equal, and just interpretation of the laws, report to this Department, with a view to their correction, any misapprehensions of their provisions, and any usages erroneously subsisting at the Consulate, and prevent any error Mr. Bruce might commit in his temporary discharge of the duties of the Consulate.

It is alleged, or rather it has become a matter of general notoriety, that notwithstanding the provisions of Spanish legislation against the African slave trade, that traffic is carried on to some extent under the Spanish flag, and that one of its results is the introduction of a great number of Africans for the purpose of being held to slavery in the Islands of Cuba. Although the United States have carefully avoided all interference by or with foreign nations on this subject, it has forced itself upon the notice of their Government, and rendered it desirable that information on the correctness of which reliance might be placed should be obtained for this Department. It is, therefore, the wish of the President that, during your stay at the Havana, and by all means not liable to give offence to the local authorities, you apply yourself to an examination into the condition of the African slave trade as carried on by or for account of inhabitants of the Islands, the flags used to cover it, and the foundation of the opinion entertained by the British members of the Mixed Commission sitting at Havana for the trial of infractions of existing treaties between Great Britain and Spain for the suppression of the slave trade, that the course of policy of the United States has been injurious to the efforts made by other nations for the extirpation of that trade. Among the evidences of such an opinion, which have reached this Department, and formal de-

Legations made by the Commissioners referred to that Mr. Trist has not, in the exercise of his official duties, faithfully carried out the views and wishes of his own Government in relation to the traffic in slaves, and that he has neglected the performance of his duty in other matters. Among the papers which have been submitted for your perusal, and of which a synopsis is enclosed, you will have found those allegations more explicitly stated. They have been made known to Mr. Trist, and partially answered by him. It is the intention of the President that, during Mr. Trist's visit to the United States, the complaints made against him, both in relation to the slave trade, and his alleged wrongs to citizens of the United States, shall be fully investigated, and it is probable that before the result of your agency can be known the matter will have been finally disposed of. From the information already here, and that which it is expected that Mr. Trist will be able to furnish in addition, it is believed that all those charges will be satisfactorily explained, and that the Government will have it in its power to vindicate at once the justice of its own policy, the singleness of purpose with which it has been carried out, and the integrity of its agent. But, in order to preclude the possibility of a doubt in this respect, either at home or abroad, and whatever may be the result of the investigation here, to fortify it by information obtained on the spot, through a channel entirely free from any of the feelings which the subject may have engendered on both sides, and, therefore, acting with perfect impartiality, it is made your special duty to collect, from all sources, such facts, and the evidence in support of them, as may have a bearing upon the subject; to make yourself perfectly master of it in all its parts, and report the result of your labors in a manner which will put it in the power of the Government to



ing that at the same time that it was availing itself of the means usually resorted to of coming at the truth in such matters, it sought, by the institution of a special agency, to reach sources of information which might have escaped the ordinary process of investigation.

Your compensation for services and expenses will be at the rate of four hundred dollars per month, commencing on the day on which you left your residence to come here and receive your instructions, and ending at the expiration of one month from the time you will have left Cuba on your return to the United States.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Ex. 14.8.

Alexander H. Everett, Esq.<sup>rd</sup>  
Sir.

Department of State,  
Washington, 10<sup>th</sup> March, 1848.

For the compensation to which you are entitled under the instructions given you as Agent in the Island of Cuba, you are authorized to draw directly upon this Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

Ex. 14.8.

Alexander H. Everett, Esq.<sup>rd</sup>

Department of State,  
Washington, 18<sup>th</sup> March, 1848.

Special Agent of the Department of State - Havana.  
Sir.

Since your instructions were delivered to you, communications have been received at this Department from Mr. Trist, stating that Mr. Cussac, who was to exercise the functions of Consul during his absence, would, from ill health, be unable to do so; and that he had appointed as his Agent, in Mr. Cussac's stead, Mr. John Morlant, who, some years since, acted in the same capacity. During a visit of Mr. Trist to the

United States. The President, who has been apprized of the change, directs that it be left discretionary with you either to take possession of the consulate, and assume the exercise of its functions in your own name, or to allow Mr. Morland to do it under your superintendence. You will, accordingly, on your arrival at Havana, make such use of the discretion left you by the President's decision as you may judge most advantageous to the interests placed under your charge.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
John Forsyth.

To the President.

Department of State,  
Washington, 15 Feb.<sup>y</sup> 1842.

Sir - I have the honor to submit the instructions which have been prepared for Mr. Silly R. Wise, as Agent of the Government to Havana, for your approval.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Webster.

Endorsement:

I approve the instructions above referred to.

J. Tyler

Feb.<sup>y</sup> 14, 1842.

[Secret and Confidential]

Department of State,

Washington, 15 Feb.<sup>y</sup> 1842.

Silly R. Wise Esq<sup>re</sup>

Special Agent to Havana.

Sir. The President of the United States has appointed you Special Agent to proceed to Havana, on a confidential errand, the object of which and the duties required of you in its execution, will be fully explained in the following instructions.

To understand the nature of your mission, it is

not necessary to go up higher than the year 1834, when a Convention (copy of which is annexed, No. 1.) was entered into for the settlement of claims between the United States and Spain, by which that Government covenanted to pay semi-annually the interest on the Inscriptions given in satisfaction of the claims of citizens of the United States. The amount on the \$600,000 being \$30,000 per annum, or \$15,000 every six months. The payments were to be made, counting from the 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1834, the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, viz. on the 14<sup>th</sup> of Feb<sup>r</sup> and Aug<sup>t</sup> of every year, commencing with 1835, to the Bankers of the United States in Paris, on presentation of the coupons annexed to the certificates of Inscriptions. Four instalments were paid, the last on 14 Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1836, since which period nothing has been received by this Government, and the American claimants have, in consequence of the failure of the Spanish Government to execute a solemn treaty, been deprived of the satisfaction which their Government had assumed to receive for them as a compensation for their just demands. Earnest and repeated representations on the subject were made by the United States, through their Diplomatic Representative at Madrid, which were met, at length, by the avowal of the Spanish Government of its inability to fulfil the terms of her treaty with the United States. The views entertained of this proceeding, and the measures consequently adopted by the Government of the United States, will be seen on a perusal of the accompanying portion of the instructions to Mr. Talbot (marked No. 2.) who was sent to Madrid in July, 1840, specially instructed upon the subject, and directed, in the event of his failing to obtain from Spain the fulfilment of her obligations under the Treaty, to propose an alternative, which it was believed would afford to Spain an easy method of discharging her debt, and prove acceptable at

the same time, to the claimants: what this alternative was will be seen by the paper annexed, &c. 2.

Mr. Vail reached Madrid on the 2 November, 1840, and on the 22<sup>d</sup> of the same month demanded, in pursuance of his instructions, the resumption of the payment of interest on the inscriptions under the Treaty. On 31 December, not having received an answer to his note, he formally made the proposition to the Spanish Government, which constitutes the alternative referred to above, which was constantly urged; when, under date of 23 February, 1841, he announced to the Department of State that the Council of Regency has determined to accept the proposition of the United States. Annexed (marked &c. 3.) is a copy of a translation of the note addressed to the Government of Spain submitting the proposition.

Circumstances which it is unnecessary to recite here, subsequently led to a modification of this proposition, which, however, having been retained as the basis of a proposed negotiation, resulted ultimately in a formal proposition on the part of Spain for an arrangement to which our representative deemed it expedient under all the circumstances to accede. The exact nature of the arrangement which Mr. Vail has referred to his Government, as directed, will be found in the annexed copy of a note to him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, dated 3 April, 1841, (marked &c. 4.)

The President has given to the subject his best consideration; and being satisfied with the reasons which impelled Mr. Vail to depart, as he has done, from the letter of his instructions, has decided upon the expediency of accepting the terms proposed, which require at the same time, that a person be appointed by this Government to receive at Havana the amount to be paid. For the execution of this duty, the President has thought proper to select you. It is his desire that you consider your mission strictly

confidential, the Spanish Government, for reasons of its own, having requested and enjoined secrecy upon the transaction. You will therefore embark from the United States in the most quiet manner, and on your arrival at Havana, will avoid assuming any public character, or revealing to any one the object of your visit. You will communicate only with the Captain General and the Intendente.

The arrangement thus made, while it affords the strongest evidence of forbearance and friendly disposition on the part of the United States towards Spain, leaves no room for apprehension that any circumstances can arise by which it will be defeated or even delayed. The order given by the Government at home to the authorities of the Island is distinct and peremptory. This Government therefore anticipates no obstacle whatever to the prompt and faithful fulfilment of the engagement entered into by Spain under the present arrangement, notwithstanding the rumors which have reached this country, and which indeed have appeared in the public papers, of a supposed intention on the part of the Captain General of Cuba to deduct from the amount to be paid the United States, a certain sum as damages on account of the Amistad. If contrary to expectation, any such intention should be manifested, or an attempt made to depart from the terms of the arrangement, you will not fail instantly to remonstrate, and to state that you have been distinctly instructed by your Government to demand the immediate payment of the whole sum. Should such deduction be persisted in, or any other condition insisted on, or the payment of the money on any account, be delayed beyond 20 days, you will inform the Intendente that you have positive orders to leave the Island within 60 days after your arrival, in order that the President may know the result of your mission in season to adopt such measures as the occasion may appear to call for, before the adjournment of Congress.



On the receipt of these instructions, you will proceed to New York, and embark without loss of time for Havana, where you will present yourself, in the manner already pointed out, to the Captain General and the Intendente, to whom you will in person exhibit the enclosed power of attorney from the President to receive the money. (Marked A. 5.)

In the contemplation of the arrangement the sum of \$60,000 was payable on the 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1841, in gold or silver upon which no deduction for export duty or charge of any other kind is to be made by the authorities of the Island. For this amount, when paid, you will give a proper receipt or acquittance.

If the delivery of the coupons be demanded upon the payment of the money, you will reply that as the Treaty expressly provides, that the payment of the interest shall be effected (*se verificará*) in Paris, and as the present arrangement is not designed nor competent to alter the Treaty, but merely intended to carry it into execution *pro tanto*, it is in that city only that such payments can be carried into full effect, and the coupons delivered up, in conformity with its provisions, and that accordingly you have been directed to deliver, in triplicate, a certificate, of the form annexed (marked B.) This certificate the American Minister in Paris will be instructed to cause to be received by the Bankers of the United States in that city, in whose hands the coupons have been deposited, as an effectual payment of the sum mentioned in it, from the Bankers of Spain in the same place, and thereupon to deliver to them such and so many of the coupons as might be delivered, if the same sum were there paid in money.

You will be careful, however, to say nothing on this point, and to make no allusion to the coupons, until the question be raised on the part of the authorities of Cuba. Should they ask any other receipts, you will give them.

taking care that they be mere receipts, and expressly given for the same sum.

On receiving the money, you will, by the first vessel sailing for New York, address a letter to Mr. George Griswold, of that city, informing him of the amount received by you, and acquainting him with the name of the vessel in which it will be shipped as soon as possible. He will be instructed by this Department to effect insurance upon it. Duplicates of your letter will all be forwarded to him by the first opportunity which may offer, after the despatch of the original.

Sam<sup>l</sup> Webster

No. 6.1

### Form of Certificate

Ext. To the [Banker or Minister] of the United States at Paris.

By order of the President of the United States, I, Tully R. Niss, Agent, &c. &c., do hereby certify that I have this day received from

Intendente, &c. [or Capt. Gen. &c. &c.] the sum of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ and this my certificate is to be received by you from the Bankers of Spain in Paris, in full payment and satisfaction of the sum aforesaid, under the Treaty \_\_\_\_\_ and the coupons in your hands to that amount to be cancelled or delivered to them accordingly.

Done in triplicate at Havana, this

Confidential

George Griswold, Esq.

Department of State,

Washington, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb. 1842.

Ext. New York

Sir:

Enclosed is a package of consequence, for Mr. Tully R. Niss, to whom you will deliver it if in New York, or transmit it without delay, if he shall have sailed for Havana.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Sam<sup>l</sup> Webster

(Confidential)

Department of State,  
Washington, 21<sup>st</sup> Feb., 1842.

Jully R. Wise,

Special Agent of U.S. Havana.

Sir: I transmit letters of introduction for the Captain General and the Intendente of Cuba, which have been this day received from the Spanish Minister, under orders of his Government. These letters will be presented in person by you, on your arrival at Havana.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Dan<sup>l</sup>. Webster.

Private and confidential.

Department of State,  
Washington, June 3, 1842.

To His Excellency

the Intendant and Governor General of Cuba.

May it please Your Excellency:

It appears to have been found convenient to Your Excellency, in making the last payment under the Treaty of 1834, between Spain and the United States, to remit the money in bills payable in the city of New York. This mode proved acceptable to the parties interested, and the President approved the conduct of Mr. Wise, the Agent of the Government of the United States, in receiving payment in that form. As another instalment will fall due on the 14<sup>th</sup> of August next, I have now to suggest to Your Excellency the expediency of remitting the amount thereof in the same way. From the suggestions of Mr. Wise, there is reason to think that this will be more agreeable to Your Excellency, than that an Agent should be sent again from this country, to receive the instalment.

The bills may be remitted either to this Department, or to the Merchants Bank, in the city of New York, directly or through any agency. Hoping to learn Your Excellency's pleasure in this respect, I have the honor to remain Your Excellency's most obedient and humble servant.

Wm. Webster

Department of State,  
Washington, Augt 16, 1842

To His Excellency

Antonio de Larrañaga, Intendant of Havana.

Encd

I had yesterday the honor to receive Your Excellency's letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> of May, and lose no time in replying to it. Its contents have created surprise. The money due by Spain under the Treaty of 1834 is an acknowledged debt which her public faith is solemnly bound to discharge. Heretofore she has not found herself in a condition, at all times, to meet her payments in the manner stipulated in the Treaty, as they have successively fallen due. To accommodate Spain, and from a desire to consult her convenience, a mode of payment not precisely such as the Treaty stipulated, has been consented to on the part of the United States; and this Government has been officially informed that payment in this mode thus agreed to would be made at Cuba, and one such payment has been made.

Now, at the moment when a season falls due, the President learns, from your letter, not without the greatest surprise, that this expected payment can only be made, subject to a deduction for a claim for indemnification pending. This pending claim, from the reference which you make to the Spanish Minister here, is supposed to be a claim of indemnity for



alleged wrongs or losses in the case of the Amistad. I pray leave to remind Your Excellency, that the debt due from Spain is an acknowledged debt due by Treaty, and the regular payment of which has been promised and secured by a high and solemn obligation. The claim of indemnity for losses in the case of the Amistad, on the contrary is not an acknowledged, but a controverted claim; its justice has as yet, not been admitted; it is at this moment a subject of correspondence between the two Governments. And even if it was admitted that there was some foundation for this claim, the amount has never been liquidated or settled. But the whole case is a disputed one. Between this acknowledged debt, on one side, precisely fixed and secured by solemn Treaty, and this disputed claim on the other, there is no natural connexion, and I am instructed by the President to say that this Government can never consent that any such connexion shall be made between them. Whatever claims Spain may make upon it whether in the Amistad case, or any other case, it will hear with patience, and discuss with fairness and candor; but it can never consent that the pendency of such claims shall be allowed as a reason for failing to fulfil plain, direct, and positive treaty engagements.

It will be my duty to transmit a copy of Your Excellency's letter, and of this answer, immediately to the American Minister at Madrid, to be by him communicated to the Spanish Government. In the mean time, I have to inform Your Excellency, that no partial payment of the sum already due, or any payment which admits of any deduction or allowance on any account whatever will be received.

I have the honor to be, with much consideration  
Your Excellency's obedient servant

Doct Webster



Department of State  
 Washington, 14 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1843  
 Thomas Cookendorfer, Esq.<sup>ro</sup> }  
 Washington. }

Ex<sup>t</sup>. Sir: I place in your hands a package, which you will deliver to Mr. Robert B. Campbell, the Consul of the United States at Havana, whither you are directed to repair, immediately, by the shortest and most expeditious route. It is probable that the Consul will have occasion to detain you for a short time, in order to entrust to your care his reply. Whatever he shall give you, you will bring back to this Department, without any delay that can be avoided.

Your compensation will be at the rate of \$6 a day, from this date until that of your return, the period at which the duty now devolved upon you will terminate. An allowance will also be made of the actual charges of conveyance, for which you will produce vouchers, and for all other expenses, as subsistence, lodging &c., &c., three dollars a day will be allowed. The sum of \$600 will be advanced to you, for which you will be held accountable.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
 Dan<sup>l</sup> Webster.

Private and confidential.

Department of State  
 Washington, 14 Jan<sup>y</sup>, 1843  
 Robert B. Campbell, Esq.<sup>ro</sup> }  
 U. S. Consul at Havana. }

Ex<sup>t</sup>. Sir: A communication, from a highly respectable source has just been received at this Department, which purports to contain information of so serious a nature, in regard to the present condition of the Island of Cuba, that the President has come to the conclusion that it is expedient to lose no time in ascertaining, if practicable, how far the real facts

of the case may correspond with the representation. The name of the individual from whom these accounts have come, is, for good reasons, withheld. It is sufficient to say, that they come from the Island, and have been transmitted from thence by a person of high standing, whose statements, as we are told by those who know the source, are <sup>believed to be</sup> entitled to as much consideration as those of any individual in Cuba. Acting under this belief, and influenced by the consideration that this Government has frequently received intimations from various quarters in regard to Cuba, which give a color of probability to the statements which have thus been recently received, the President has instructed me to make this communication to you, to call your attention to the matter, and to desire you to transmit all the information you possess or can obtain in regard to it.

The necessity of absolute secrecy in every thing that relates to the inquiries you are directed to make, and in the transmission of their result to your Government, has obliged us to send to Havana a special messenger, who will take charge of and deliver to you in person this letter, and who will be directed to remain with you for some short time to afford you opportunity to prepare a reply, and to impart all the intelligence which may be within your reach. It is proper, however, to apprise you that it is highly desirable that there should be as little detention as possible, as the President is exceedingly anxious to be well-informed upon the subject at the earliest practicable moment. The messenger is unacquainted with the contents of this letter, and it is not necessary or desirable that the subject of this correspondence should be in any way made known to him. The amount of the information which has been received is this:

The writer represents himself as bound in honor not to reveal what he has made known to his correspondent in the United States to the local authorities of Cuba, for reasons which can only be guessed at. His statements, confirmed as they appear to be in some particulars by various recent occurrences of a public character, with which you cannot but be familiar, are considered as entitled at least to serious attention, and to call for immediate examination and inquiry.

It is represented that the situation of Cuba is at this moment in the highest degree dangerous and critical, and that Great Britain has resolved upon its ruin; that Spain does not or will not see this intention, and that the authorities of the island are utterly incompetent to meet the crisis; that although, according to the treaty of 1817, the slave trade ought not to have been carried on by any subject of Spain, it has, nevertheless, been continued in full vigor up to the year 1841, notwithstanding the incessant remonstrances of the British Government, which was better informed, it is said, from month to month, of every thing that took place in the island, than the Captain General himself.

It is alleged, that the British ministry and abolition societies, finding themselves foiled or eluded by the colonial and the home governments have, therefore resolved, not, perhaps, without secretly congratulating themselves upon the obstinacy of Spain upon accomplishing their object in a different method, by the total and immediate ruin of the island. Their agents are said to be now there, in great numbers, offering independence to the Creoles, on condition that they will unite with the colored people in effecting a general emancipation of the slaves, and in converting the Government into a black military

Republic, under British protection. The British Abolitionists reckon on the naval force of their Government stationed at Jamaica, and elsewhere, and are said to have offered two large steam ships of war, and to have proposed to the Venezuelan General, Marino, who resides at Kingston, Jamaica, to take the command of an invading army. This is to be seconded, as is suggested, by an insurrection of the slaves and free men of color, supported by the white breeders. If this scheme should succeed, the influence of Britain in this quarter, it is remarked, will be unlimited. With 600,000 blacks in Cuba, and 800,000 in the West India Islands, she will, it is said, strike a death blow at the existence of slavery in the United States. Intrenched at Havana and San Antonio, ports as impregnable as the rock of Gibraltar, she will be able to close the two entrances to the Gulf of Mexico, and even to prevent the free passage of the commerce of the United States over the Bahama banks, and through the Florida Channel.

The local authorities are believed not to be entirely ignorant of the perils which environ them, but are regarded as so torpid as not to be competent to understand the extent and imminency of those perils, nor the policy by which Great Britain is guided. The wealthy planters are described as equally blind to the great danger in which they stand of losing their property. They go on, it is said, as usual, buying negroes, clamoring for the continuation of the trade, and denouncing as seditious persons, and friends of Great Britain, the few who resist the importation of slaves, and encourage the immigration of free whites. The writer points to the census of the population of the Islands, taken by authority, and just published, of which he encloses a copy; and, from the proportion



between the different colors, he infers the probability that the white creoles will be able to preserve their rights in the future Ethiopia. Cuban Republic, and as to the Spaniards, he presumes that they will leave the island at once.

The writer very naturally supposes that the United States must feel a deep solicitude upon a subject which so nearly concerns their own interests and tranquillity. He seems anxious that public opinion in this country should be formed upon it and properly directed, and does not hesitate to express the opinion that the mass of the white population of Cuba, in every circumstance, including the Spaniards, prefer, and will always prefer, the flag of the United States to that of England.

In thus communicating to you the substance of the statements of this writer, you will distinctly understand that your Government neither adopts nor rejects his speculations. It is with his statement of supposed facts that it concerns itself, and it is expected that you will examine and report upon them with scrupulous care, and with as much promptness as strict secrecy and discretion will permit. And this whole of the statements is now imparted to you, not to limit, but to guide and direct the inquiries you are called upon to make in so delicate a matter. It is quite obvious, that any attempt, on the part of England, to employ force in Cuba, for any purpose, would bring on a war, involving possibly all Europe as well as the United States, and as she can hardly fail to see this, and probably does not desire it, there may be reason to doubt the accuracy of the information we have received, to the extent to which it proceeds. But many causes of excitement and alarm exist, and the great magnitude of the subject makes it the duty of the Government of the United States to



disregard his intimations of such intended proceedings which bear the least aspect of probability.

The Spanish Government has long been in possession of the policy and wishes of this Government in regard to Cuba, which have never changed, and has been repeatedly told that the United States never would permit the occupation of that Island by British agents or forces, upon any pretext whatever; and that in the event of any attempt to wrest it from her, she might securely rely upon the whole naval and military resources of this country to aid her in preserving or recovering it.

A copy of this letter will be immediately transmitted to the American Minister at Madrid, that he may make such use of the information it contains, as circumstances may appear to require.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Dan<sup>l</sup>. Webster.

Department of State,

Washington, 21st December, 1841.

To William Radcliff, Esquire, Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, stating that you had been accredited to this government as an agent of the new State of the Isthmus and requesting me to appoint a time for you to exhibit your credentials in that character. In reply, I have the honor to inform you that I will see you at this department at two o'clock tomorrow, the 22nd instant.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel Webster.

196  
To William Radcliff, Esquire, Washington.

Department of State, 8th January, 1842.

The Secretary of State presents his compliments to Mr. Radcliff and has the honor to inform him that he will be happy to see him at the department in the course of the office hours of Tuesday, the 11th instant.

Department of State.

Washington, 20th January, 1842.

To William Radcliff, Esquire, Washington.

Sir.

Your interesting communication of the 31st of December, last, setting forth the causes which have led the States of Panama and Veragua to declare their independence of the Republic of New Granada and to form for themselves a separate government under the title of the State of the Isthmus, was laid before the President, who has directed me to acquaint you in reply, that it has been read with the respectful consideration due to the source from which it emanated and with a just sensibility in regard to the invitation which it offers. But although the President does not doubt that the facts mentioned in it are substantially correct, the shortness of the time which has elapsed since the declaration of independence referred to was made, the duty of this government to avoid doing any thing which might give just cause of offence to the Republic of New Granada, with which it has hitherto maintained pacific and friendly relations, and that wise yet generous caution which have heretofore marked its steps in similar cases, all admonish that there is no occasion in this instance to deviate from the usual course by acknowledging the State of the Isthmus upon information less authentic and satisfactory than in other cases. Measures will consequently be taken without delay to inquire as to the ability of the States of Panama

and Veragua to maintain their independence under their new form of government and to assume the obligations and discharge the duties of an independent power. If the result of such inquiry should be favorable, the application which has been made through you will, it is presumed, be disposed of accordingly. The document which accompanied your note is now returned, a copy of it having been taken.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel Webster.

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

Department of State.

Washington, 15th March, 1843.

To George Brown, Esquire,

Appointed Commissioner of the United States for the Sandwich Islands

Sir,

The accompanying Message of the President to Congress of the 30th of December, last, transmitting a correspondence between this Department and certain agents of the Sandwich Islands then in this City, will acquaint you with the view which he entertains of the relations between the United States and those Islands and with the objects and motives of this government for cultivating and strengthening those relations. Congress having complied with his suggestion by providing for a Commissioner to reside at the Islands, you have been chosen for that purpose. A commission appointing you to the office will be found among the papers which you will receive herewith and a letter from this Department addressed to that Minister of the King of the Islands who may be charged with their foreign relations, accrediting you in your official character. The title selected for your mission has reference, in part, to its purposes. It is not deemed expedient at this juncture fully to

recognize the independence of the Islands or the right of their government to that equality of treatment and consideration which is due and usually allowed to those governments to which we send and from which we receive diplomatic agents of the ordinary ranks. By this, however, it is not meant to intimate that the Islands, so far as regards all other powers, are not entirely independent; on the contrary, this is a fact respecting which no doubt is felt, and the hope that through the agency of the Commissioner that independence might be preserved, has probably, — in a great degree led to the compliance by Congress with the recommendation of the President. It is obvious from circumstances connected with their position, that the interests of the United States require that no other power should possess or colonize the Sandwich Islands or exercise over their government an influence which would lead to partial or exclusive favors in matters of navigation or trade. One of your principal duties, therefore, will be to watch the movements of such agents of other governments as may visit the Islands. You will endeavor to obtain the earliest intelligence respecting the objects of those visits, and if you should think that, if accomplished, they would be detrimental to the interests of the United States, you will make such representations to the authorities of the Islands as in your judgment would be most likely to frustrate them. You will also endeavor to impress upon those authorities the necessity of abstaining from giving just cause of complaint to the governments of those powers whose policy is to increase their possessions and multiply their colonies abroad. This duty can best be performed by the prompt and impartial administration of justice according to the laws and customs of the Islands, in such cases of difference as may occur between their officers and citizens and the officers, citizens or subjects of other governments. You will give the government of the



Sandwich Islands distinctly to understand that the Government of the United States in all its proceedings and in setting on foot your mission, has not in any degree been actuated by a desire or intention to secure to itself exclusive privileges in matters of navigation or trade, or to prevent any or all other commercial nations from an equal participation with ourselves in the benefits of an intercourse with those Islands. We seek no control over their government, nor any undue influence whatever. Our only wish is that the integrity and independence of the Hawaiian territory may be scrupulously maintained and that its government should be entirely impartial towards foreigners of every nation. In making resolute and stern resistance, therefore, to any claim of favor or exclusive privilege, by other powers, you will at all times, frankly disavow any desire that favors or exclusive privileges should be granted to the United States, their ships, commerce or citizens.

You will transmit to the Department full and exact information respecting the trade of the United States and of other nations with the Islands. Any suggestions which may occur to you having in view of any improvement of the commerce of the United States with the Islands will be acceptable. Your attention is particularly requested to the nature of the fiscal regulations in force there, to their effects upon foreign commerce generally, and to the policy of the government in regard to this subject. If those regulations should be frequently changed or if there should be cause to apprehend the imposition of discriminating duties upon our navigation and trade, the expediency of negotiating a treaty with that government which would determine for a series of years the reciprocal rights and duties of the parties in regard to those subjects, will be taken



into consideration.

After you shall have resided long enough at the Sandwich Islands to have made yourself familiar with the state of public affairs there and shall have communicated to the department the results of your observations, you may make a visit to the Society Islands for the purpose of examining and reporting upon their condition and prospects. It is advisable, however, that your absence from your post should not be prolonged beyond the period absolutely necessary for that purpose.

It is understood that you will proceed to the Pacific by the way of Chagres and Panama. This government has it in contemplation to establish a post between those places for the conveyance of letters to and from the United States. The details of the project have not been definitively decided upon for want of as full information as is desirable in regard to the means and methods of transportation across the Isthmus. You will consequently avail yourself of such opportunities as you may enjoy, to collect information of the character referred to and communicate the same to the Department from either Chagres or Panama. You will also endeavor to ascertain whether there is a proper person residing at Chagres to whom the appointment of Consul of the United States would be acceptable and who would also be a suitable person to employ as a mail agent. Congress has appropriated one thousand dollars to defray the expenses of transmitting the mails, including the pay of agents; and if a person should be appointed Consul and mail agent at Chagres, he might of course expect to receive a due share of that fund.

The books and documents with which the diplomatic agents of the United States are usually provided, and

201  
a special passport are likewise herewith communicated to you.

Congress has appropriated three thousand dollars for your compensation, and you will also be allowed at the rate of five hundred dollars a year for the contingent expenses of your mission of the character mentioned in the printed personal instructions which have been communicated to you. For your compensation as it may become due and for the contingent expenses, you will draw on this Department.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Samuel Webster.

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

Department of State,

Washington, 20th January, 1845.

To George Brown, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir

Your despatches to N<sup>o</sup> 16, inclusive, have been received. It is to be regretted that a case like that of Mr John Wiley, to which the last principally relates, should have occurred so soon after the recognition of the Hawaiian government by that of the United States. Your course in regard to it is approved by the President, who concurs in the views which you express. Notwithstanding the United States have no treaty stipulation with the government of the Islands, they cannot, under the circumstances, consent that the privilege of being tried by a jury of foreigners shall be withheld from our citizens while it is accorded to the subjects of Great Britain and France. We have every reason to expect our citizens shall have, in the dominions of that government, the same privileges as the citizens or subjects of the most favored nation. You will accordingly communicate these views to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and repeat, in the name of the government of the United States, your firm protest against the proceedings of the Hawaiian

authorities in regard to Mr. Wiley, assuring him, in the strongest terms, that the United States will not submit to discriminations so unjust in their nature and so unfriendly in spirit as respects their citizens, and that the government of the Islands will be held responsible for all damages which may have been sustained in this case or which may hereafter be sustained by citizens of the United States under similar circumstances.

The United States, if it be desired by the Hawaiian government, are willing to enter into treaty stipulations on the basis of those now existing between it and Great Britain, and I herewith transmit to you full powers to conclude such a Convention. But it is to be understood that the treaty is not to bar the claim for damages in the case of Mr. Wiley (if any have been sustained) nor of any citizen or citizens of the United States for injuries accruing prior to its adoption, should it be made. I have further to say that if Great Britain or France should hereafter consent, in cases involving the rights of their respective citizens, to a trial by *Jury de mediate lingua*, the United States would be willing to make the same concession. But whether there be or be not treaty stipulations between us and the Islands, the United States can never consent that their citizens should be put on any other footing than those of the most favored nations.

I have the honor to be, with high respects,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. Calhoun.

Department of State,

Washington, 7th January, 1845.

To Delazon Smith, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The President having appointed you Special Agent of the United States to the Republic of Ecuador, you



will herewith receive a sealed letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic, introducing you in your official character, and an open copy of the same. As soon as may be convenient after your arrival at Quito, you will address a note to the Minister, informing him thereof and requesting him to appoint a time for you to present your letter of introduction. You will embrace the opportunity which will thereby be afforded you to assure him of the anxious desire of the President to maintain the most friendly relations with the Republic of Ecuador, and that to promote this end is one of the objects of your mission.

The state of our relations and the commerce between the two countries, do not, it is considered, warrant either the establishment, on our part, of a formal mission at Quito or the employment there of a formal diplomatic agent of any grade. It is believed that the objects contemplated in your mission may be as well accomplished by means of a Special Agent as by a Charge d'Affaires, and in expressing a desire on the part of our government to cultivate the most friendly relations, you will endeavor, by proper explanations, to allay any dissatisfaction which may be entertained on account of the informal character of your appointment.

Ecuador was one of the three States which composed the Republic of Colombia, and is consequently bound by the liabilities contracted by that Confederacy previous to its dissolution in 1830. On the 23d of December, 1834, a Convention between those States was signed and subsequently duly ratified, which provided for the adjustment of all the debts of Colombia. By this Convention, New Granada assumed fifty per cent of the debts, Venezuela twenty eight and a half and Ecuador, twenty one and a half per cent. Soon after the ratification of the Convention, Mr. W. L. Fee, the Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Bogota addressed a note to the

Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, in which he stated that our government considered the several States which constituted the Republic of Colombia as jointly and severally liable for the claims of citizens of the United States, but that we would release any one of those States from further liability on account of the claims upon the payment of its share agreeably to the treaty between the States above referred to. The Ecuadorian minister replied that the diplomatic agent of his government who was about to proceed to Bogota, would be instructed to treat with Mr McAfee upon the subject. The arrival of this functionary was so long delayed that, on the 18th of July, 1836, Mr McAfee was instructed to proceed to Quito himself for the purpose of negotiating with that government upon the subjects of commerce and claims. The messenger who was despatched from this department with the instructions, failed to reach Bogota in consequence of the vessel in which he embarked having been burnt at sea, and the instructions to Mr McAfee were not renewed.

Mr J. C. Pickett, late Charg'd Affaires of the United States to Peru, who set out upon his mission in the summer of 1838, was directed to proceed by the way of Quito and to enter upon the negotiation of a commercial treaty with the government of Ecuador. He complied with the instruction, and a treaty between the two governments was signed on the 13th of June, 1839. This treaty has since been duly ratified and is now in operation. A copy of the instrument and of the correspondence which led to it accompanies this letter.

Among the claims of citizens of the United States upon the Republic of Colombia for which Ecuador is responsible, those in the cases of the brig Josephine and schooner Ranger are considered to have been adjusted by the convention of the 25th of November, 1829, between Mr Moore, the Minister of the United States at Bogota, and Mr Vergara, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that



205  
Republic. You will herewith receive an authenticated copy of that Convention in Spanish and English. Its sixth article required that it should be approved by President Bolivar. The evidence of that approbation is contained in the extract from a despatch of Mr Moore to this department and in the note of Mr Caycedo to him which accompanied it. You will herewith receive an attested copy of these papers.

Pursuant to instructions to that effect, after the Treaty of Commerce with Ecuador was signed, Mr Pickett, in a note of the 19th of June, 1839, presented to that government the claims in the cases of the Josephine and Ronger. The Minister for Foreign Affairs replied in a note of the same date that his government would not hesitate to recognize and pay those claims whenever Mr Pickett would state the amount which New Granada had bound itself to pay. Mr Pickett left Quito on his way to Lima immediately afterwards without complying with the requisition of the Minister. His correspondence with the Department does not afford any further information upon the subject.

Herewith you will receive an authenticated copy and a translation of a note from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of New Granada to Mr McAfee, stating the amount appropriated by the Congress of that Republic in discharge of these claims. That amount has been received by the parties interested.

Venezuela, also, has since paid her share, in proof of which you are herewith furnished with a certified extract from a despatch addressed to this department by Mr Williamson, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States at Caracas at the time the payment was made. There is therefore every reason to expect that the Government of Ecuador will at once pay its proportion of the amount due in those cases, and you will accordingly apply for it at the earliest convenient opportunity after your arrival

at Quito. The terms of the Convention between Mr Moore and Mr Vergara are sufficiently explicit to enable you to ascertain that amount with precision.

You will require any payments which that government may consent to make, to be made in gold or silver, or if it should prefer to make them in orders on the Custom Houses of the Republic, you will require an amount of those orders sufficient, when converted into cash, to make good any depreciation to which they may be subject. If the payments should in fact be made in such orders it would be advisable to convert them immediately into cash, to be remitted to this country by the first safe opportunity, and deposited to the credit of this Department at the port where the vessel may arrive. You will have insurance effected on the amount of the remittance, provided that can be done at a moderate premium by underwriters worthy of confidence, and you will deduct the premium and other incidental expenses from that amount. If, however, it would be preferable to make the remittance by good bills, you will adopt that course, being careful that the bills are made payable to the order of this Department.

Your attention is directed to a clause in the Convention between Mr Moore and Mr Vergara which adverts to the claim in the case of the *Brig Morris*. This case has been the subject of repeated instructions from this Department to the Legations of the United States at Bogota and Caracas, and of a luminous correspondence between those Legations and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of New Granada and Venezuela, respectively. The last mentioned State has recently acknowledged the claim and paid eighteen thousand dollars in discharge of its liability in the case. There is reason to expect that New Granada, also, will not much longer withhold

207  
her share of the indemnification. You will herewith receive a copy of the material parts of the correspondence relating to the claim. This will enable you to anticipate and to answer any objections to its merits which may be urged by the government of Ecuador.

The other claims of citizens of the United States upon the late Republic of Colombia for which Ecuador is in part responsible, are mentioned in the accompanying extract from the instructions, bearing date 9th January, 1838, which were given to Mr. Temple on his departure as Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to New Granada. You will also receive, herewith, a copy of the previous instructions referred to in the extract, and of such of the documentary proof as is on file in this department. The originals of much of this however have been from time to time transmitted to Bogotá, which will render it necessary for you to proceed to Quits by the way of that City, in order that you may obtain a transcript of them. Leave of absence to visit the United States has been granted to Mr. Blackford, the Chargé d'Affaires to New Granada, and it is probable that he will have availed himself of it before you arrive at Bogotá. It will not, however be difficult for you to ascertain in whose custody he has lodged the archives of the Legation. You will herewith receive a written permission to examine them, and you can have the necessary copies made with all convenient despatch and upon as reasonable terms as may be practicable, to be charged in your account.

Perhaps the most eligible plan for adjusting all the claims, including those in the cases of the Josephine, Ranger, and Morris, would be by a Convention similar to that between the United States and Peru of which you will herewith receive a copy. The main features of this are stipulations by Peru to pay by instalments a round sum in discharge of the claims; this government assuming the distribution of the money amongst the claimants. So far as it can



be ascertained, the amount of the claims on Colombia is about one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Twenty one and a half per cent of this would be two hundred and sixty eight thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. Under all the circumstances, however, it may be expedient for you to accept two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, payable as above mentioned, and you are authorized to conclude a Convention on this basis. A full power, authorizing you to sign the Convention is one of the accompanying papers.

If the government should decisively reject your overture for a Convention of the tenor adverted to, you are instructed to insist upon the prompt payment of the money in the cases of the Josephine, Ranger and Morris, and if, after waiting a reasonable time at Quito, say six months, for a final answer, you shall have cause to believe that the government of Ecuador is not disposed to acknowledge and pay the claims, you will return home.

It will be your duty, from time to time to transmit to the department an account of your proceedings. Accurate information respecting the public affairs and the condition of that country and books and documents illustrative thereof, would be particularly acceptable.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day from the time of your departure until your return to your residence in Ohio, exclusive of your necessary travelling expenses, of which you will keep an account, supported by such vouchers as you may be able to obtain. It is to be understood, however, that the expenses consequent upon your sojourn in the City of Quito are not to be considered as travelling expenses.

The sum of \_\_\_\_\_ is now advanced to you on account, and you will receive herewith a letter of credit, authorizing you to draw on this department for the further sum of \_\_\_\_\_ if your necessities should require it.

209  
Postscript. Since your instructions as above were written, information has been received at the department which makes it necessary to modify them. It seems that Mr Sweetzer, our Consul at Guayaquil, has left his Consulate for Quito with the view of settling with the authorities of Ecuador the claims of our citizens in the cases of the Josephine and Ranger, and it may be, he purposes an adjustment of all other claims. By what authority he has thus undertaken to act, the Department is unable to determine. He may, however, have been empowered by private letters, and in virtue of such authority, have adjusted, by Convention or otherwise, the subjects of controversy referred to in your instructions, either in whole or in part.

It will therefore be your duty, as soon as you reach Quito, to call on Mr Sweetzer (should he still be in that City) and after presenting the letter herewith enclosed (an open copy of which is enclosed for your perusal) to enter into a full and free conversation with him in order to ascertain what has been done in relation to the claims pending. If he shall have made a final adjustment of them on terms which, on a full view of all the circumstances of the case, may appear just and advantageous, you will not present your letter of credence at all, but return immediately home and report the facts to this Department. If the claims in the cases of the Josephine and Ranger, only, be adjusted, and on such terms as you approve, you will allow the settlement to stand and direct your attention to those which may remain unadjusted.

With high respect, I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
J. C. Calhoun.



Department of State,  
Washington, 21st February, 1845

To Doctor J. M. Caminero.  
Sir.

The letter of the President of the Dominican Republic to the President of the United States of which you were the bearer, with a copy of your credentials and also of the Constitution of your government and your memoir embracing a historical sketch of the events which led to the declaration of independence of the Dominican Republic and the establishment of a separate government have all been laid before the President and have received from him that deliberate consideration which their importance demands.

I am instructed by him to inform you that he has read your memoir with much interest and that he trusts that the people of the Dominican Republic will be able to maintain the independence they have declared and the government they have adopted, but that it has been the usage of this government before it recognizes the independence of one newly established to appoint a Commissioner to proceed to the country and to investigate and report his opinion on all the facts and circumstances on which it is deemed necessary to be informed before a decision is made. In conformity thereto, John Hogan, Esq. of New York has been appointed a Commissioner and instructed to proceed to the Dominican Republic and report with as little delay as practicable on all the points on which the government desires information to guide it in its decision in this case. On the receipt of his report a decision will be made which will be communicated to you.

Mr Hogan has been instructed to <sup>take</sup> charge of any despatch to your government or communication which you may think proper to place in his custody. I have the honor to be, Sir, with high considerations, your obedient servant,

J. C. Calhoun

Department of State,

Washington, 22nd February, 1845.

To John Hogan, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

That part of the Island of St. Domingo which was formerly under the dominion of Spain, but which was subdued by Boyer in the year 1822, has recently shaken off the authority of his successors and established a government for itself under the title of the Dominican Republic. Sr. J. M. Caminero has presented himself to our Government as its Envoy, with letters of credence from its supreme authority, and addressed a note to this Department, setting forth the events which led to the formation of the new Government, together with sundry statistical statements in reference to the population, resources and actual condition of the country, with a view to procure the recognition of its independence by the government of the United States. You will herewith receive a copy of these papers, the originals of which have been laid before the President, who has examined their contents with a disposition favorable to the acknowledgement of the Republic.

Before deciding, however, on so important a step, it is deemed advisable to take the course heretofore adopted by the government in similar cases, by sending a Special Agent to examine into and make Report to the government of the power and resources of the Republic, and especially as to its ability to maintain its independence, and you have been selected by the President for the purpose.

The points to which you will more particularly direct your inquiries are:

First. The extent and limits of the territory over which the Dominican Government claims and exercises jurisdiction.

Second. The character and composition of its population, the degree of intelligence amongst the better portions of the people, and whether there is a general spirit of unanimity

amongst all classes, and a determination to maintain their independence.

Third. The number, discipline and equipment of the troops, and what irregular or militia force may be brought into the field in an emergency.

Fourth. The aggregate population of the country and the proportions of European, African and mixed races; their mutual dispositions towards the existing authorities, and the names and characters of the principal persons in the Executive, judicial and legislative departments of the Government.

Fifth. The financial system and resources of the Republic, together with its foreign, coastwise and internal trade, and its connections, if any, with foreign Powers. In a word, your attention will be directed to all the points touched on in Mr Camacho's memoir, and to such other subjects as may be connected with the main object of your mission.

You will be expected to communicate from time to time the progress of your inquiries and to return as speedily as possible to the United States, when you will make your final report to this Department. In no event will you remain more than six months from the date of your departure from the United States, unless specially directed by the Department. In the meantime your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day, exclusive of your necessary travelling expenses, of which you will keep a regular account, sustained by proper vouchers, in order that it may be submitted to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. C. Calhoun.

Department of State,

Washington, 27th March, 1845.

To the Honorable Charles A. Wickliffe.

Sir,

The President having learned from authorities in which he places confidence, that the Governments of Great Britain and France are exerting themselves in concert through their public ministers in Texas, to defeat the reunion of that Republic with the United States, has deemed it expedient to employ a confidential agent for the purpose of counteracting their efforts: and reposing full reliance on your ability, discretion and patriotism, he has selected you for this important trust.

You will proceed to the seat of Government of Texas with as little delay as possible, by the nearest and most expeditious route, and place yourself at once in communication with A. J. Donelson, Esquire, our Charge d'Affaires. Prudence, however, dictates that you shall not make known your official character to any other person.

The President desires that you shall move with as much expedition as possible. You will perceive from the first of the joint resolutions, "annexing Texas to the United States", that the consent of the existing Government is a pre-requisite to the election of deputies to form a Constitution. To obtain this consent may possibly be found the greatest obstacle in the way to annexation. As this very question must now be under the consideration of the authorities of Texas, the necessity is urgent for your presence at their seat of Government as soon as practicable.

The President deems it unnecessary to give you any minute instructions. You are fully acquainted with the nature and progress of this great question, in all its bearings, from the beginning; and you will use such arguments on the proper occasions and to the



proper persons, as you may deem best adapted to -- convince the authorities and people of Texas that their reunion with the United States will promote and secure their own best interests and those of their posterity. Under the broad banner of the Union, they will be relieved from foreign influence, which now threatens to distract and divide them, and which has ever proved the bane of all Republics within its reach; their -- peculiar institutions will be protected against the -- attacks of English and French fanatics; the emigration of their brethren from the United States will be largely increased; the value of their property will be greatly enhanced, and the blessings of liberty and free government will be permanently secured to them by a powerful -- Confederacy, which will be rendered still more powerful by the accession of Texas. Instead of mutual jealousies, which will be fomented by the policy of foreign governments and which may result in mutual hostility and lasting injury to both, the sister Republics in union will proceed on a career of prosperity such as the world has never witnessed. If some of the conditions proposed in the second joint resolution for annexation may seem unreasonable, there can be no doubt but that prompt justice will be done to Texas in a liberal spirit after she shall have been restored to the family of her sisters. These and similar topics which will readily suggest themselves to your experienced and -- well informed mind, you will not fail to press upon all suitable occasions, knowing that the United States have nothing to oppose to the machinations and influence of Great Britain and France except arguments founded on truth and justice.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per day from the time of your departure on the business of your mission until your return, and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence, for which you will take vouchers when they may be obtainable.



215  
The duration of your mission will depend upon circumstances which cannot now be foreseen. You will make regular reports of your proceedings to this Department as often as they can be transmitted with perfect secrecy and security. The sum of one thousand dollars is advanced to you on account.

With high respect, I remain, yours, sincerely,  
James F. Buchanan

Department of State,

Washington, 28th March, 1845.

To W. J. Parrott, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir.

All diplomatic intercourse having been suspended between the governments of the United States and Mexico, it is the desire of the President to restore such an intercourse if this can be effected consistently with the national honor. To accomplish this purpose he has deemed it expedient to send a confidential agent to Mexico, and reposing confidence in your abilities and patriotism, has selected you as a proper person to execute this important trust. Your success may mainly depend upon your perfect command of temper in all situations and under all circumstances, and upon your prudence in refraining from the least intimation that you are a Government agent, unless this should become indispensable to the success of your mission. The trust confided to you is one of a delicate and important character and may involve the public peace. Should you execute it with skill, ability and success, you will deserve and receive the thanks of the President and of the country. From your long residence in Mexico and your thorough acquaintance with the Mexican people and their language, the President considers you peculiarly qualified for the trust and indulges in favorable anticipations of your success.

You will proceed without delay by the most expeditious

route to the City of Mexico, and will there ascertain the temper and tone of the present Mexican Government towards the United States. Such previous knowledge is necessary to enable you to decide upon the manner of approaching the chief officers of that government. From the nature of the case, it is impossible to give you specific instructions as to your mode of proceeding. Nearly all must depend upon your own prudence and discretion. The great object of your mission and that which you will constantly keep in view in all your proceedings, is to reach the President and other high officers of the Mexican government and especially the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by every honorable effort to convince them that it is the true interest of their country, as it certainly is, to restore friendly relations between the two Republics. Should you clearly ascertain that they are willing to renew our diplomatic intercourse, then and not till then you are at liberty to communicate to them your official character and to state that the United States will send a Minister to Mexico as soon as they receive authentic information that he will be kindly received.

The policy which the President will pursue towards Mexico is best illustrated by the following extract from my note to General Almonte under date of the 10th instant, in answer to his note to W<sup>m</sup> Calhoun of the 6th, protesting against the Resolution of the late Congress for annexing Texas to the United States, and demanding his passports.

"In answer, the Undersigned is instructed to say that the admission of Texas as one of the States of this Union, having received the sanction both of the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government, is now irrevocably decided, so far as the United States are concerned.

Nothing but the refusal of Texas to ratify the terms and conditions on which her admission depends, can defeat this object. It is, therefore, too late at present to reopen a discussion which has already been exhausted and again to

217  
prove that Texas has long since achieved her independence of Mexico and now stands before the world, both de jure and de facto, as a sovereign and independent State amid the family of nations. Sustaining this character and having manifested a strong desire to become one of the members of our Confederacy, neither Mexico nor any other nation will have just cause of complaint against the United States for admitting her into this Union.

The President nevertheless sincerely regrets that the Government of Mexico should have taken offence at these proceedings, and he earnestly trusts that it may hereafter be disposed to view them in a more favorable and friendly light. Whilst entering upon the duties of the Presidential office, he cheerfully declares in advance that his most strenuous efforts shall be devoted to the amicable adjustment of every cause of complaint between the two governments and to the cultivation of the kindest and most friendly relations between the sister Republics.

Whilst, therefore, you ought not to conceal that the reunion of Texas with the United States is already decreed and can never under any circumstances be abandoned, you are at liberty to state your confident belief that in regard to all unsettled questions, we are prepared to meet Mexico in a most liberal and friendly spirit.

You will ascertain the nature and causes of the late revolution in Mexico, and whether the new Government will most probably be permanent, the character of the chiefs of that revolution, and what are their dispositions towards the United States and other foreign nations. This and all other information in relation to your mission you will communicate to the Department of State as often as you can obtain safe and secret opportunities.

If upon your arrival at Vera Cruz you should find that the government of Mexico have commenced open hostilities against the United States, you will return immediately. In that unfortunate event we shall be prepared to act promptly and vigorously in maintaining



the rights and honor of the country.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per day from the time of your departure on the business of your mission, until your return, and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence, for which you will take vouchers when they may be obtainable. The sum of one thousand dollars is advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

To Edward A. Hopkins, Esquire,

&c.

&c.

&c.

Department of State,

Washington, 10th June, 1845

Sir,

The President of the United States having appointed you Special Agent to Paraguay, you are instructed to proceed, as soon as possible, by the most expeditious practicable route to Asuncion, the Capital of that Republic.

This interesting country has not hitherto received that portion of attention from the Government of the United States, which its importance demands. We must now endeavor, by vigor and activity, to repair what we may have lost by delay. You will perceive by the enclosed copies of despatches from Amory Edwards, Esquire, our late Consul at Buenos Ayres, and from Commodore Turner, how anxious the Government of Paraguay has been to form the most friendly relations with the United States. The President of that Republic has manifested his anxiety that we should acknowledge its independence and recognize it as a member of the family of nations.

Indeed, its Government has gone so far as to express the desire to be on terms of more

intimate friendship with us than with any other nation.

219

These cordial advances of the Government of Paraguay, the last of which seems to have been made to Commodore Turner in November, 1843, through Señor Gil, their Minister Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, have not, from peculiar circumstances, received the attention which they deserved.

On your arrival at Asunción, you are instructed to assure the President of Paraguay of the deep interest which the American Government feels in the success and prosperity of his Country. This new and free Republic which has risen up within a few years on the face of the American continent and has asserted its rights to an independent existence, cannot fail deeply to enlist the sympathies of the American people. Whilst expressing these sentiments, you may inform him that the United States seek no commercial advantages in their intercourse with other nations. Their policy in this respect has been to follow the golden rule of doing unto others as they would others should do unto them. They offer to all nations equal and reciprocal advantages in trade, and all their commercial treaties rest upon this basis. They admit foreign vessels with their cargoes of whatever they may be composed, into the ports of the United States upon the same terms with their own vessels, provided the nations to which these vessels belong are willing to extend similar privileges to American vessels. Should a treaty of commerce be formed between Paraguay and the United States, which we trust may ere long be the case, it will be founded upon these liberal principles.

You will embrace some suitable opportunity to warn the government of Paraguay of the danger of forming entangling alliances with other nations



or conferring commercial advantages upon one nation at the expense of the rest. You might instruct it as to what has been the policy of the United States in this particular, and the happy effects which have resulted therefrom. By pursuing a similar course, Paraguay will make friends of all nations, instead of exciting the jealousy of all against her except the favored nation.

The President is desirous of obtaining authentic information as to the nature of the claim of Buenos Ayres to embrace Paraguay within the Argentine Republic, as well as to the exclusive navigation of the La Plata. Is it the intention of that government after Paraguay has enjoyed actual independence, — during so long a period, under the Dictatorship of Doctor Francia and under its existing government, to attempt to reduce it to a state of dependence on the Argentine Confederation? Is it the purpose of Buenos Ayres to exclude the rest of the world from all commercial intercourse with Paraguay? You may assure the authorities of Paraguay, that the Government of the United States, should this become necessary, will freely interpose its good offices with that of Buenos Ayres to induce it to open that great river to the trade of other nations.

Señor Gil, as you will perceive, informed Mr. Edwards that a Congress of deputies was then (March 1843) in session at the City of Assumption for the purpose of forming a Constitution. This Department has never yet learned whether such a Constitution has been framed and adopted by the people of that Republic. You will furnish the Department with a copy of any such Constitution should it exist, and inform us in what manner the government of Paraguay is administered under it. Should that government have proceeded in regular order, maintaining the rights and performing the duties

of an Independent Power, more especially should it have been treated as such by the surrounding nations. The President will not fail to recommend to Congress at its next session the recognition of its independence. Should it have acquired, in your opinion, the firmness and consistency of an independent nation, you might suggest that the President would be pleased to send a diplomatic agent from Paraguay in the United States on the meeting of Congress in December, next, and that he entertains not the least doubt but that its independence would be speedily recognized by that enlightened Body. The President would then be prepared to enter into commercial arrangements with Paraguay on the most liberal terms.

But before you commit the President on the question of the recognition of the independence of Paraguay, you must be well satisfied, after having with prudence and perseverance acquired all the information in your power, that Paraguay is in fact an independent nation and is capable of maintaining her independence.

You will also direct your inquiries to the following points.

1. The character of the people of Paraguay; the degree of intelligence among them, whether they are fitted for Republican Government and whether they support the existing government with unanimity and a determination to maintain their independence.

2. The aggregate population of the country, and the force which they can bring into the field, whether regulars or militia.

3. The proportion of European, Indian and mixed races existing in the population.

4. The names and character of the principal persons in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments of the Government.

5. The financial system and resources of the

Republic, the amount and nature of its commerce with foreign nations; its productions which might with advantage be imported into the United States, and the productions of the United States which it would receive in exchange.

The President will be much pleased if without confining yourself to the foregoing inquiries you will devote yourself with energy and industry to the acquisition of all the information concerning Paraguay which you know would be interesting to our country at the present moment, and communicate with this Department as often as suitable opportunities may offer.

When at Rio de Janeiro, you will consult freely with Mr Wise on the subject of your mission, who will doubtless cheerfully give you all the information in his power which may tend to promote its success. One copy of your instructions will be transmitted to him for his own use and another for that of Mr Brent.

The industry and zeal which you have manifested in collecting information on the subject and presenting it before the President, have mainly caused your selection for this mission. Notwithstanding you are younger than most of those to whom such trusts have been confided, he is willing to repose confidence in your ability and discretion. I doubt not your conduct will justify this confidence. Your success may depend upon your perfect control over your temper, under all circumstances, and upon your prudence in abstaining from the least intimation that you are a government agent, unless when this shall be clearly necessary to accomplish the objects of your mission.

Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars per day from the time of your departure on the business of your mission, until your return, and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence, for which you will

take vouchers when they may be obtained. The sum of one thousand dollars is advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan

Department of State,

Washington, 29th May, 1845.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Your letter from Detroit of the 3d instant announcing your acceptance of the appointment of Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands, has been received. In reply I have to acquaint you that your credentials and instructions will be prepared in season to be transmitted to you at such time and place as you may designate for your embarkation, and your salary will begin from the day of your departure from your residence in Michigan to proceed to your post, of which date you will apprise this Department.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

Department of State,

Washington, 16th August, 1845.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have received your letter of the 11th instant, inquiring whether the nature of your appointment would inhibit you from receiving consignments of property or from transacting professional or other business at the Sandwich Islands.

In reply, I would remark that your appointment as Commissioner to those Islands is of a diplomatic character and ought, in the opinion of the President, to prevent you from engaging in commercial pursuits.

The greatest objection to our present Consular system is, that the emoluments of Consuls are so small that in most cases they are obliged to become merchants in order to support themselves. It would be far better if they received adequate salaries and were prohibited from engaging in commerce. Congress has provided a salary in your case and your duties are entirely distinct from those of Consul to the Sandwich Islands; and it would undoubtedly impair your influence with the government to which you are accredited, should you become a commission merchant or engage in any other business inconsistent with your diplomatic character.

Yours, very respectfully,  
James Buchanan.

Department of State,  
Washington, 29th August, 1845.

To Anthony Jew Esq, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir.

In pursuance of the Joint Resolution of Congress of the 20th of February, last, you will receive, — herewith for presentation to the Sandwich Island — government, one copy of the Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition. The Narrative consists of five volumes with an accompanying Atlas. The present is the first part of the work now in the course of — publication. The remaining parts will be transmitted to you from time to time as they shall be completed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan.



Department of State,

Washington, 29th August, 1845

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant. The books which have been furnished by the Department to your predecessor are Elliott's Diplomatic Code, Greenhow's History of Oregon, the American Almanac for 1843, two volumes of Commercial Documents and nine volumes of the laws of the United States. The laws subsequent to those contained in the ninth volume, will be sent to you in a pamphlet form before you embark. You will also receive a copy of the Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition for presentation to the Sandwich Island Government.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

Department of State,

Washington, 10th September, 1845.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

It is expected that the United States frigate Congress will sail from Norfolk for the Pacific in the course of a few days, and will probably touch at the Sandwich Islands before any other vessel in which you might embark could arrive there. If, therefore, you should not have made different arrangements, you can have a passage in the Congress, and I am authorized to offer you one accordingly. Your instructions and other papers will be retained here until your decision is known, which I will thank you to communicate to the Department without any delay which can be avoided.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

James Buchanan. P.S.

P.S. I do not know where Mr. Turrell now is. He might be accommodated in the same manner, and I would thank you to communicate this information to him without delay.

N<sup>o</sup>. 1.

Department of State,

Washington, 10th September, 1845

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir.

You have received your Commission and have taken the oath required by the Constitution. Herewith are communicated to you,

1. a sealed letter from the President to the King and an open copy of the same.
2. a sealed letter accrediting you to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and an open copy of the same.
3. A Full Power. 4. A special passport. 5. A correct list of the diplomatic agents and consuls of the United States abroad. 6. Pamphlet edition of the laws of the United States subsequent to those contained in the 9th volume.

It is not deemed necessary to enter into particulars or give you detailed instructions respecting the unfortunate difficulties which have arisen between the Hawaiian authorities and your predecessor. It is to be hoped that the mere recall of Mr. Brown and your appointment, together with the President's letter to the King will of themselves prove satisfactory to his Government, without further explanation. If this should not be the case, and no other alternative remains, you may then express the President's disapprobation of Mr. Brown's conduct, because, in his opinion, it has been justly offensive, in some particulars, to the Hawaiian authorities. This ought to be the last resort, as the President desires, if possible, to avoid any public censure of that gentleman's proceedings. He does not believe, however, that the

interests of the country should suffer for the sake of sparing the feelings of an individual; especially when the question is with a feeble and inexperienced government just struggling into independent existence, which has so many claims upon the sympathy of the government and people of the United States as that of the Hawaiian Islands.

Your mission, under existing circumstances, is one of great importance. The United States have a deep stake in the continued independence of the Hawaiian Islands. They present one of those commanding commercial positions which Great Britain, judging from her past history, would be anxious to annex to her dominions. To promote the prosperity and secure the independence of these Islands, is therefore the clear policy as well as the duty of the Government of the United States. We could not view with indifference their transfer to or their dependence upon any European Power. From our commerce with these Islands and the number and value of our whaling vessels which resort to them annually, we have the deepest interest in maintaining the most friendly relations with their Government.

You are, therefore, instructed to cultivate a good and kind understanding with the King and the officers of his Government, by every honorable means in your power. It is expected that through your agency and exertions, the ancient friendly relations which had so long and so happily existed between the two countries, but which have for some time been partially interrupted, will be speedily restored.

One great cause of the difficulties between Mr Brown and the Hawaiian authorities arose from his conduct as an Attorney in defending James Gay, an American seaman, before a Hawaiian court, on a charge for assault and battery. It was highly improper for a diplomatic representative of the United States to

practise law, in the courts of the country to which he was accredited, and in the opinion of the President, is wholly inconsistent with the diplomatic character.

You will be furnished with full powers to negotiate a Treaty with the Hawaiian Government. I transmit you a copy of the Treaty now in existence between His Majesty and Great Britain. This may serve as a model for your Treaty, although you are not limited to its provisions. Should experience present to your mind, after you reach the Islands, any other stipulation of importance. It has the merit of being both brief and comprehensive. If the Governments of Great Britain and France have modified the sixth article of their Treaties in such a manner as to enable the Hawaiian Government to impose a higher duty than five percent upon wines and ardent spirits, you will consent to a similar modification. The cause of morality requires this concession. The United States, in their commercial arrangements, desire no advantages over other powers; and least of all would they wish to obtain them from the Hawaiian Government.

You will communicate the letter of the President to the King in the most acceptable manner. Regularly, and according to diplomatic usage, this ought to be done through the Minister for Foreign Affairs, and you will consult that officer after delivering him a copy, as to the proper mode of presenting the original. It would certainly be desirable that you should perform this duty in person; but feeble Governments are always the most jealous and tenacious as to forms of etiquette. According to the usage of civilized nations, no diplomatic agent whose official rank does not require that he should be accredited to the Executive head of a foreign Government is entitled to transact business with him or be formally presented to him. All *Chargés d'Affaires* and diplomatic agents below that rank, are accredited to the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The President relies with confidence, on your

2029  
ability and prudence, and doubts not but that you will be instrumental in restoring and preserving the most friendly relations between the two Governments.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

Department of State,

Washington, 12th. September, 1845.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Your compensation, as provided by Congress, will be at the rate of three thousand dollars a year. It will date from the fourth of July last, the period of your departure from your residence in Michigan to proceed on your mission, and will cease when you take leave of the Hawaiian Government in your official character. You will also be allowed a quarter's salary to defray the expenses of your return to the United States upon the conclusion of your mission. The allowance for the contingent expenses of the Legation will be at the rate of five hundred dollars a year, which must not be exceeded without special authority. For your salary as it may become due and for the contingent expenses, you will draw on this department. No charge for the following items will be allowed, viz: office rent, messengers wages; fuel and candles for office; office furniture, with the exception of cases for the preservation of the archives, &c. of the Legation; repairs of office; printing, with the exception of blanks for passports; printed books; maps; clerk hire; copying or translating, except for copies or translations made by order of the Department; donations or contributions to charitable objects; and carriage hire.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.



N.S.

Department of State,  
Washington, 12th September, 1845.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir:

Herewith you will receive the commission of Joel  
Surrell, appointed Consul of the United States for the  
Sandwich Islands. You will communicate the same to  
the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that government with a  
request for the corresponding Exequatur and that the  
commission may be returned to you. When you receive  
them, you will deliver them to Mr. Surrell.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

N.S.

Department of State,  
Washington, 12th September, 1845.

To George Brown, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Mr. Anthony Ten Eyck having been appointed  
your successor as Commissioner of the United States to  
the Sandwich Islands, I will thank you to transfer to  
him the books and papers of the Legation. A letter to  
the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Hawaiian Govern-  
ment, announcing the termination of your mission, is herewith  
enclosed.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

Department of State,

Washington, October 17th, 1845.

Thomas C. Larkin, Esquire, Consul of the United States at  
Monterey.

Sir:

I feel much indebted to you for the information which

you have communicated to the Department from time to time in relation to California. The future destiny of that country is a subject of anxious solicitude for the Government and people of the United States. The interests of our commerce and our whale fisheries on the Pacific ocean demand that you should exert the greatest vigilance in discovering and defeating any attempts which may be made by foreign governments to acquire a control over that country. In the contest between Mexico and California we can take no part, unless the former should commence hostilities against the United States, but should California assert and maintain her independence, we shall render her all the kind offices in our power, as a sister Republic. This Government has no ambitious aspirations to gratify and no desire to extend our federal system over more territory than we already possess, unless by the free and spontaneous wish of the independent people of adjoining territories. The exercise of compulsion or improper influence to accomplish such a result, would be repugnant both to the policy and principles of this Government. But whilst these are the sentiments of the President, he could not view with indifference the transfer of California to Great Britain or any other European Power. The system of colonization by foreign monarchies on the North American continent must and will be resisted by the United States. It would result in nothing but evil to the colonists under their dominion <sup>would naturally</sup> who, desire to secure for themselves the blessings of liberty by means of republican institutions, whilst it must prove highly prejudicial to the best interests of the United States. Nor would it in the end benefit such foreign monarchies. On the contrary, even Great Britain, by the acquisition of California, would sow the seeds of future war and disaster for herself, because there is no political truth more certain than that this fine Province could not long be held in vassalage by any European Power. The emigration to it of people from the United States would soon render this impossible.

I am induced to make these remarks in consequence of the information communicated to this Department in your despatch of the 10th inst., last. From this it appears that Mr. Rea, the Agent of the British Hudson Bay Company, furnished the Californians with arms and money in October and November, last, to enable them to expel the Mexicans from the country; and you state that this policy has been reversed and <sup>now</sup> no doubt exists there, but that the Mexican troops about to invade the province have been sent for this purpose at the instigation of the British Government: and that it is rumored that the English houses in Mexico have become bound to the new General to accept his drafts for funds to pay his troops for eighteen months. Connected with these circumstances, the appearance of a British Vice Consul and a French Consul in California at the present crisis, without any apparent commercial business, is well calculated to produce the impression, that their respective governments entertain designs on that country which must necessarily be hostile to its interests. On all proper occasions, you should not fail prudently to warn the Government and people of California of the danger of such an interference to their peace and prosperity; and to inspire them with a jealousy of European dominion, and to arouse in their bosoms that love of liberty and independence so natural to the American continent. Whilst I repeat that this Government does not, under existing circumstances, intend to interfere between Mexico and California, it would rigorously interpose to prevent the latter from becoming a British or French Colony. In this they might surely expect the aid of the Californians themselves.

Whilst the President will make no effort and use no influence to induce California to become one of the free and independent States of this Union, yet if the people should desire to unite their destiny with ours, they would be received as brethren, whenever this can be done without affording Mexico just cause of complaint. Their true policy for the present in regard to this question, is to let events take their course, unless an attempt should be made to transfer

without their consent either  
 them, to Great-Britain or France. This they ought to resist by  
 all the means in their power, as ruinous to their best interests  
 and destructive of their freedom and independence.

I am rejoiced to learn that "our countrymen continue  
 to receive every assurance of safety and protection from the  
 present Government" of California and that they manifest  
 so much confidence in you as Consul of the United States.  
 You may assure them of the cordial sympathy and friend-  
 ship of the President and that their conduct is --  
 appreciated by him as it deserves.

In addition to your Consular functions, the President  
 has thought proper to appoint you a confidential agent in  
 California and you may consider the present despatch  
 as your authority for acting in this character. The  
 confidence which he reposes in your patriotism and  
 discretion is evinced by conferring upon you this delicate  
 and important trust. You will take care not to awaken  
 the jealousy of the French and English agents there by assuming  
 any other than your Consular character. Lieutenant Richard  
 H. Gillespie of the Marine Corps will immediately proceed  
 to Monterey, and will probably reach you before this  
 despatch. He is a gentleman in whom the President  
 reposes entire confidence. He has seen these instructions  
 and will coöperate as a confidential agent with you  
 in carrying them into execution.

You will not fail by every safe opportunity to keep  
 this Department advised of the progress of events in  
 California and the disposition of the authorities and  
 people towards the United States and other Governments.  
 We should also be pleased to learn what is the  
 aggregate population of that province and the force  
 it can bring into the field.

What is the proportion of Mexican, American, British  
 and French citizens and the feelings of each class  
 towards the United States; the names and character  
 of the principal persons in the Executive, Legislative and

234  
Judicial Departments of the Government and of other distinguished and influential citizens. Its financial system and resources; the amount and nature of its commerce with foreign nations; its productions which might with advantage be imported into the United States and the productions of the United States which might with advantage be received in exchange.

It would also be interesting to the Department to learn in what part of California the principal American settlements exist, the rate at which the settlers have been and still are increasing in number; from what portions of the Union they come and by what routes they arrive in the country.

These specifications are not intended to limit your inquiries. On the contrary, it is expected that you will collect and communicate to the Department all the information respecting California which may be useful or important to the United States.

Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars per day from the time of the arrival of this Despatch or of Lieutenant Gillespie at Monterey. You will also be allowed your necessary travelling and other expenses incurred in accomplishing the objects of your appointment, but you will be careful to keep an accurate account of these expenditures and procure vouchers for them in all cases where this is practicable without interfering with the successful performance of your duties. For these expenses and your per diem allowance, you are authorized to draw from time to time on the Department.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan

W. 4.

Department of State,

Washington, 13th January, 1846

To Anthony New York, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Senate having confirmed your nomination as



Commissioner of the United States to the Sandwich Islands, transmit your Commission in that character.

I am Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan.

N<sup>o</sup>. 2.

Department of State,

Washington, 30th March, 1846.

To Edward A. Hopkins, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.  
Sir:

Your despatch (N<sup>o</sup>. 5) dated "31st" November, 1845, was received at this Department on the 12th instant. From its tenor, I am sorry to perceive that you have transcended your instructions. By them you were not invested with a diplomatic character. You were sent abroad merely as a special agent to Paraguay, the object of your mission being solely to obtain the information necessary to enable the President and Congress to decide whether its independence ought to be recognised by the United States. You were also instructed to express to the President of that Republic the deep interest felt by the American Government in the success and prosperity of his Country.

The utmost extent of your authority is embraced in the following sentences quoted from your instructions: "Should that Government (of Paraguay) have proceeded in regular order, maintaining the rights and performing the duties of an independent power, more especially should it have been treated as such by the surrounding nations, the President will not fail to recommend to Congress at its next session the recognition of its independence. Should it have acquired, in your opinion, the firmness and

consistency of an independent nation, you might suggest that the President would be pleased to see a diplomatic agent from Paraguay in the United States on the meeting of Congress in December, next, and that he entertains not the least doubt but that its independence would be speedily recognised by that enlightened Body. The President would then be prepared to enter into commercial arrangements with Paraguay on the most liberal terms."

You were not furnished with a letter of credence to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, nor with any powers whatever to negotiate or to act in a diplomatic character. You can then readily realise my astonishment, in perusing your despatch, when I found that on the third day after your arrival in Asunción having stated to the President of Paraguay that you were invested with a diplomatic character "you had presented to him a note (a copy of which you have omitted to transmit) whereby you have fully and explicitly committed the President on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Paraguay by the next Congress of the United States; and have informed him that you were authorised to offer the mediation of the United States, between the Government of Paraguay and Buenos Ayres, to the end that an amicable adjustment may be made of the difficulties which now interrupt their harmony" &c. &c.

An offer of mediation by one independent nation to settle difficulties between two other independent nations, is a high exercise of sovereign power, involving considerations of the utmost delicacy and importance. Such a step ought not to be taken even by an accredited minister without express authority from his Government. On the present occasion this unauthorized proceeding on your part may involve your country in serious difficulties before

the mischief can be arrested by making known the true state of the facts. At the time when this offer was made by you, the President of Paraguay had entered into an alliance offensive and defensive with Corrientes against the Argentine Republic and was marching troops into that province; and a few days thereafter, on the 4th December, he published a solemn declaration of war against Buenos Ayres, a copy of which accompanied your despatch.

It is unnecessary to recapitulate your proceedings. Suffice it to say that they have all been based upon this offer and that they have been in violation of two time honored principles which have long regulated the policy of the United States towards foreign nations.

The first is, not to interfere with other nations either in regard to their internal concerns or their controversies with each other.

And the second to oppose the intervention of foreign European Powers in the affairs of the independent American nations. The league of Paraguay with Corrientes against President Rosas; whatever may have been the intention of the parties, will in fact make Paraguay the ally of Great Britain and France in their designs on the American continent.

Paraguay, by pursuing this course has placed every thing at hazard and has deprived the United States of the opportunity to interpose their good offices with the Argentine Government for her benefit, with any hope of success.

I am directed by the President to instruct you to return ~~to the United States~~ to the United States immediately upon the receipt of this communication. At the time of your departure he had confidently hoped that you would be in this City in time to make your final report before the close of the present session of Congress.

In taking leave of the President of Paraguay, you will assure him that the President of the United States still entertains the strongest and kindest feelings for the Republic and people of Paraguay, and that whenever circumstances shall enable him to manifest these feelings by his conduct, he will eagerly embrace the opportunity. He regrets extremely that the civil war now raging between the Argentine Republic and one of its provinces with which Paraguay has entered into an alliance offensive and defensive, may postpone for a season the execution of his intention, but he still cherishes the hope that it will be in his power at no distant day to recognize the independence of Paraguay and bid her welcome into the family of nations.

It is not intended by these instructions to express any harsh disapprobation of your conduct. I have no doubt it proceeded from the best motives and that you were actuated by an eager desire to serve your country. Much of the information which you have communicated respecting Paraguay is both novel and important and may hereafter be useful.

M<sup>r</sup> Wise, the Minister of the United States at Rio de Janeiro, will be authorized to honor your draught to the amount of twelve hundred dollars. That sum it is presumed will, in addition to the sums for which you have already drawn, be sufficient to supply your wants until your return to this country. You may, therefore, draw upon him at your convenience for that sum or such portions of it as you may require.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan

Department of State,  
Washington, 27<sup>th</sup> March, 1846.

To A. Dudley Mann, Esq.<sup>re</sup>

Special Agent of the United States

To the Kingdom of Hanover, &c., &c., &c.

Sir:

This Department has received information from several sources that His Hanoverian Majesty is desirous to conclude a new commercial treaty with the United States. To meet his wishes, you are herewith furnished with full powers for that purpose. Inasmuch as the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg is united with the Kingdom of Hanover in a commercial league (the Steuer-Verein) and as there is reason to believe that the Governments of Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Mecklenburg-Strelitz may desire to become parties to the same treaty, your full powers embrace all these States.

You are aware that a treaty of commerce and navigation already exists between Hanover and the United States, which was concluded at Berlin on the 20<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1840. This treaty provides for a perfect freedom and reciprocity in the direct trade between the two countries. Hanover has manifested much anxiety that the indirect trade should also be placed upon the same unrestricted footing. This will be accorded, provided Hanover will yield equivalents for such a concession, which she can do not only without injury, but with benefit to herself.

A perfect reciprocity of navigation and commerce in the direct trade between any two countries is fair and equal. Both parties, to the extent of this trade, be it great or small, ought to be placed upon the same footing of equal competition. Not so with the indirect trade. Should we concede such a privilege to Hanover and the Grand Duchy of Oldenburg, this would confer upon their vessels the advantage of carrying to the United States the



productions of all countries for the supply of our twenty millions of people; whilst the reciprocal advantages which our vessels could derive from such an arrangement would be confined to carrying these productions for the supply of the two millions and a quarter of people within that Kingdom and Grand Duchy. This inequality is palpable; and must accrue to the benefit of Hanoverian and Oldenburg commerce and navigation. Such views you will not fail to present to these Governments.

Nevertheless, it is not believed that a conception of this nature on the part of the United States would materially injure our commerce or navigation. Hanover and Oldenburg do not possess within their limits the chief materials for ship building. These they must purchase from abroad. Their vessels are built at great expense, and their present commercial marine is inconsiderable. Besides, under the second article of the existing treaty with Hanover, this trade can only be conducted in vessels built within the United States and that Kingdom; and, in the new treaty which you are authorized to conclude, this provision must be retained. In this manner the ship building interest of our country will be encouraged; because nearly all the vessels which Hanoverian subjects may require to conduct this trade must be built within the United States and purchased from our citizens.

All the articles in our present treaty with Hanover, with two exceptions, may be included in the new treaty, changing their phraseology so as to embrace Oldenburg.

1. Instead of the second article, the first article of our treaty of the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 1827, with the Hanseatic Republics may be substituted. This article will confer upon Hanover and Oldenburg the same general reciprocity in commerce and navigation, both in the direct and indirect trade with the United States now enjoyed by these Republics. Care must be taken however to insert at the end of this article the provision contained in the second article of our existing

treaty with Hanover, confining the benefits of the trade to vessels built within the territories of the respective parties.

2. The ninth article of our present treaty with Hanover should be changed so as to substitute ten for twelve years, in accordance with our usual practice.

You are to conclude no treaty, however, unless the Governments of Hanover and Oldenburg shall stipulate for the following equivalents.

Four of our great staples, cotton, tobacco, rice, and whale oil are not only largely consumed by the population of Hanover and Oldenburg, but are transported through their territories into the heart of Germany, for the consumption of other German States. At present, these articles pay considerable transit duties, to the injury of the United States. Hanover and Oldenburg, in order to promote their own internal trade, and to increase the transportation on their railroads, ought to abolish the transit duties on these and all other articles, the growth, produce, or manufacture of our country. If the Hanoverian and Oldenburg Governments will not consent to abolish these duties, they ought, at the least, to reduce them to such a nominal rate as may be necessary for a mere police regulation.

Without such an abolition or reduction of the transit duties on the four important articles of cotton, tobacco, rice, and whale oil, you are not authorized to conclude a treaty.

The import duty on tobacco in the Kingdom of Hanover and Grand Duchy of Oldenburg is now but 69 cents on the hundred pounds: and a very large amount of American tobacco is consumed in proportion to their population. In the States composing the Zollverein the duty on tobacco is \$3.33 per hundred pounds; nearly five times the amount of the Hanoverian and Oldenburg duty. The Consul of the United States to Hanover has informed this Department that the States of Northern Germany, not belonging to the Zollverein, with a population of about 3,000,000, consume annually about 10,000,000 lbs. of American tobacco; whilst the States embraced within

the Zollverein, with a population of twenty-eight millions, consume but 24,000,000 lbs of American tobacco. The protective duty which the latter States levy in favor of their domestic article enables them to raise about 56 millions of pounds of tobacco for their own consumption.

Prussia and the other States of the Zollverein are extremely anxious that Hanover and Oldenburg should join their league, but the King of Hanover has resolutely resisted this measure. Serious apprehensions are entertained that after his death, and he is now old and infirm, his successor may be prevailed upon to change his father's policy in this particular. In that event, the present low rate of duty on American tobacco would be raised to the standard of the Zollverein, and the tobacco grown in the States of this league would come into competition even in Hanover and Oldenburg with the tobacco of the United States, with this heavy discrimination against the latter. Whereas if Hanover and Oldenburg should conclude a treaty with the United States, stipulating against any increase in the existing rate of duty on tobacco, this would not only secure to us a continuance of those markets upon the present favorable terms, but, in the end, might constrain the States of the Zollverein to reduce their duty to the same standards. This would certainly be the case if these two States should join the league whilst the treaty remained in force. It would be of the first importance to this great agricultural interest of our country could this object be accomplished.

You are, therefore, instructed not to conclude a treaty with Hanover and Oldenburg, unless the Governments of these countries should stipulate not to increase their present rate of duty on tobacco.

The duties imposed upon all American productions in the Kingdom of Hanover and Grand Duchy of Oldenburg are moderate, when compared with those of the Zollverein. You will, therefore, exert your best

efforts to make the stipulation general in regard to all our productions, or as many of them as possible. Cotton is an article which will take care of itself; but still it would be of importance that Hanover and Oldenburg should abolish the duty at present imposed upon raw cotton, and agree to admit it hereafter free.

It is understood that great efforts have been made by Prussia to induce Hanover, Oldenburg, the two Mecklenburgs, and the Hanseatic Republics to join the Zollverein. Should she succeed in accomplishing this object, even with respect to Hanover, the United States would lose much of the trade they at present enjoy with the north of Germany. Besides, the accession of the Kingdom of Hanover to the Zollverein, both from its territorial extent and position, and from its influence, would, most probably, ere long, induce the other northern German States just mentioned to follow its example. In that event, as the policy of the Zollverein is becoming gradually more restrictive, the change might prove eminently prejudicial to American commerce. In regard to the article of tobacco, alone, not to mention others, this might eventually lead to the establishment, throughout all those States, of a regie such as now exists in France and other European States, both for the sake of revenue and to encourage the growth of the domestic product. These prospective injuries to our commerce may not only be averted, but the present Zollverein may be constrained not to increase, if they should not reduce their present duties on American productions: provided the Hanse Towns, and the States of Mecklenburg, Hanover, and Oldenburg, stretching as they do along the Baltic and the North Sea, from Prussia to the Netherlands, shall resolutely remain separated from the league. To maintain this separation and the system of low duties generally is the policy of the present King of Hanover; and it is this reason which has, as we understand, prompted his desire to conclude a commercial treaty with the United States, upon the terms which I have indicated. It is

244  
proper that this information should be communicated to you; but it is equally proper that you should not impart it to any other person.

You will be furnished with copies of all the papers in the department necessary to enable you to enforce the views which I have presented; and I am happy to know that your own information on the subject is both minute and extensive.

Should the Governments of Hanover and Oldenburg propose to insert stipulations in the treaty limiting the rate of duty to be imposed in the United States on their productions, you can furnish them with conclusive answers to such a proposition.

In the first place: It may be regarded as doubtful whether, under the Federal Constitution, the right to enter into any such stipulation is embraced in the treaty making power: and it is certain that it could not be carried into effect without the authority of a previous act of Congress.

2. It would encounter insurmountable obstacles in the Senate; and you can cite the proceedings of that body on the Zollverein treaty, in support of this position.

3. It would give rise to claims of foreign Powers, for similar privileges, under existing treaties. Indeed the British Government had intimated their intention to assert such a claim, on the presumption that the Zollverein treaty would be ratified.

4. The contemplated change in our tariff laws would render such a stipulation unnecessary for the benefit of Hanover and Oldenburg.

These reasons to which I have merely adverted, you can develop at greater length.

It may be wise to insert a provision in the treaty to enable the Duchies of Mecklenburg Schweren and Strelitz to become parties to it hereafter, should they be unwilling to do so at present.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan



List of papers accompanying Mr. Mann's instructions.

—

1. Full Powers.
2. Letters to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hanover, of Oldenburg, of Mecklenburg Schwerin and of Mecklenburg Strelitz.
3. Copy of the Letter from the Secretary of State, Decr. 6, 1845, to Edward Tucker, Esq., pro tem. Consul of Hanover.
4. Printed copy of the existing treaty with Hanover.
5. Suggestive drafts of new articles.
6. Copies of three letters (Nos 33, 36, 38) of Mr. Gracbe, U.S. Consul, Hope Chapel.
7. Copies of Mr. Gevekoht's communications of Feb. 2 and Feb. 9, 1846.
8. Passport as Bearer of Despatches to Berlin, via London and Paris.

Apr 2.

To /

Department of State,  
Washington, 12<sup>th</sup> August, 1846.

Mr. Dudley Mann, Esq.,

of Hanover.

Sir: Your despatch, not numbered, dated at London on the 17<sup>th</sup> June last, accompanied by the Treaty which you have concluded with Hanover, was received at this Department on the 6<sup>th</sup> July. The Treaty was immediately submitted to the President, and received his approbation.

On the 7<sup>th</sup> day of July, it was communicated by him to the Senate for their consideration. In that Body, it encountered unexpected difficulties and delays. A portion of the Senators are opposed to Treaties of reciprocity, so far as our indirect trade is concerned; and although the

equivalents for this concession contained in the Treaty with Hanover were considered sufficient, yet objection was made to that clause in the 13<sup>th</sup> Article, which authorises the Hanoverian Government, at any time, after one years notice to increase the duty on Tobacco.

Although I believe a Constitutional majority of the Senate would have ratified this Treaty without amendment; yet it was postponed from time to time in consequence of these objections and the pressure of other business, until the Session was about to expire. Finally, in order to secure its ratification before the adjournment of Congress, I consented that it might be amended, by limiting its duration absolutely to the term of twelve years, amending it for this purpose, by striking out the clause for its continuance after this period, until one or other of the parties shall have given twelve months notice of their intention to terminate it.

With this amendment it would have passed the Senate, I believe, unanimously, had they gone into Executive Session during the last day of their sitting. This was prevented by the presence of Legislative business; and thus not only the Hanover Treaty but several important Executive nominations failed.

You may, in my opinion, confidently assure the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Hanover, that the Treaty will be ratified by the Senate, at an early period of their next Session, either with or without

2517

the single amendment, which I have already indicated, limiting its duration absolutely to the term of twelve years.

The President deems it important, that you should proceed to Hanover, if this despatch does not find you there, for the purpose of making these explanations. After having performed this duty, you will return immediately to the United States. In the mean time, as Mr. Trist informs me, you will require a further advance on account of your pay and expenses, I have authorized you to draw upon Messrs: Parry, L. Brothers & Co., for the sum of six hundred dollars. I enclose you a duplicate of my letter to them.

The President directs me to express his approbation of all your proceedings in concluding the Treaty: and you may assure the Government of Hanover of his continued desire to cultivate the most friendly relations, and to extend the commercial intercourse between the two countries.

Your despatches of May 15<sup>th</sup> and May 30<sup>th</sup> 1846, dated at Hanover, and of June 17<sup>th</sup> and June 27<sup>th</sup> 1846, dated at London, have been duly received at this Department. Of none of them are numbered.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan.

(over.)

Vol. 3.

Department of State;  
Washington, 7th January, 1847.

To Mr. Dudley Mann, Esq.,  
Special Agent of the United States  
to the Kingdom of Hanover, &c., &c., &c.

Recd.  
N.Y.

The Treaty concluded by you with  
Hanover on the 10th of June last having  
been duly ratified by the President, the  
proper copy thereof is herewith transmit-  
ted, together with the necessary full  
Power, in order that the exchange of rati-  
fications may immediately take place.

After effecting this, you will proceed,  
with as little delay as possible, in ex-  
changing with the Governments of Olden-  
burg and the two Specklenburgs, or such  
of them as may be disposed to enter  
into the measure, the Declaration pro-  
vided for by the 12th Article. For this  
declaration the accompanying form has been  
prepared, which you will adhere to  
substantially. In preparing it, the  
wishes of the Grand Duke of Oldenburg,  
as shewn in the draft transmitted with  
your despatch of the 15th June last, have  
been complied with, so far as was deemed  
practicable. This, however, has not ex-  
tended further than to make the special  
exception desired by him, of the stipula-  
tions respecting the Stade and Maser-totts,  
as being inapplicable to Oldenburg. The  
condition which he desires to have insert-  
ed, securing to vessels built in Oldenburg,  
and sailing under the flag of Hanover,  
and to vessels built in Hanover and  
sailing under the flag of Oldenburg, the

D. 119.

right to be regarded as national vessels of the country under whose flag they sail, cannot be adapted. Even supposing this to be unobjectionable; it could not be done without creating the necessity of submitting the Declaration to the Senate for its advice and consent, before the measure of making Oldenburg a party to the Treaty could take effect. As the Treaty now stands, the mere act "of an official exchange of declarations", is all that is necessary to put it in force with respect to any "one or more of the other States of the Germanic Confederation"; but, by giving their advice and consent to this provision, the Senate have not authorized the introduction of any new stipulation in the Declaration which is to have this effect.

Any such stipulation would necessarily create the necessity above mentioned, and in regard to this particular stipulation, - which would introduce an entirely new feature in our reciprocity treaties, - it is more than questionable whether the consent of the Senate would be given to it. In my despatch of the 12<sup>th</sup> of August last, I alluded to "unexpected difficulties and delays" which the Treaty had encountered in that Body, and stated that "a portion of the Senators are opposed to Treaties of reciprocity, so far as our indirect trade is concerned." This opposition has manifested itself so very strongly and decidedly as to render it quite problematical how long our Act of 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1828, will be allowed to remain in force. Should it be repealed, those States which are now



enjoying the advantages offered by it, will of course lose them; and they could be recovered only by means of a Treaty requiring the consent of two-thirds of the Senate. This consideration, if any value be attached to these advantages, cannot fail to have due weight with those States of the Germanic Confederation which have now the opportunity of placing them at once on the secure basis afforded by the 12<sup>th</sup> Article of the present Treaty.

The form of Declaration transmitted to you implies, as will be perceived, that the disposition of the Government making it has been previously made known to you. This fact might appear in the shape of a Protocol, stating that the Treaty between the United States and Hanover having been communicated to the Government of Oldenburg, &c., it had seen fit to avail itself of the privilege thereby secured. A form for this Protocol will be found among the papers herein enclosed.

They comprise, also, a Special Power to exchange the Declaration with Oldenburg and the two Mecklenburgs, together with Letters of Credence to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of those States respectively.

So soon as the business of exchanging these declarations shall have been brought to a close, you are requested to return to this City, bringing with you the exchange copy of the Treaty.

If, contrary to expectation, any hesitation should be evinced by either of the three Governments, in availing itself of the stipulation which it contains in their favor, you will not allow this to delay you beyond what you may deem a reasonable time for proper action on the subject.

The enclosed letter of credit on Messrs. Parry, Brothers & Co for six hundred dollars, will, it is supposed, provide you with all necessary funds until your return, when your account will be settled at the rate of eight dollars per diem as your compensation, and your necessary personal expenses, during the two periods in which you shall have been actually engaged in the public service: the first of these commencing with the 27<sup>th</sup> of March last, the date of your letter of instructions, and ending on the 10<sup>th</sup> of September, the date of your last despatch; and the second commencing on the day when this despatch shall come to hand.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
James Buchanan.

---

### Form of Declaration.

---

Whereas a Treaty of Navigation and Commerce between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of Hanover, was concluded at Hanover

on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June, last, by the Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Parties, and was subsequently duly ratified on the part of both Governments;

And whereas by the terms of the twelfth article of the same "The United States agree to extend all the advantages and privileges contained in the stipulations of the present Treaty to one or more of the other States of the Germanic Confederation which may wish to accede to them, by means of an official exchange of declarations, provided, that such State or States shall confer similar favors upon the said United States to those conferred by the Kingdom of Hanover, and observe and be subject to the same conditions, stipulations, and obligations";

And whereas the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ has signified its desire to accede to the said Treaty, and to all the stipulations and provisions therein contained, so far as the same are or may be applicable to the two countries, and to become a party thereto:—that is to say to all the said stipulations and provisions, excepting only those relating to the Stacks and the Weser-tolls, in which the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ has no interest, and over which it has no control:

Now, therefore, the Undersigned, W. D. Mann, Special Agent on the part of the United States, and \_\_\_\_\_

on the part of \_\_\_\_\_  
 have this day signed in duplicate,  
 and have exchanged, this Declaration  
 of the accession - (hereby agreed to on the  
 part of the United States) - of \_\_\_\_\_

to the Treaty aforesaid; the effect of  
 which accession and agreement is hereby  
 declared to be, to establish the said  
 Treaty, between the High Parties to this  
 Declaration, as fully and perfectly to  
 all intents and purposes, as if all  
 the provisions therein contained, except-  
 ing as above excepted, had, been re-  
 cited word for word in a separate  
 Treaty, concluded and ratified between  
 them in the ordinary form.

In witness whereof, the above  
 named Plenipotentiaries have hereto  
 affixed their names and seals. —

Done at: \_\_\_\_\_ this \_\_\_\_\_  
 day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1847.

### Form of Protocol.

The Treaty of Navigation and  
 Commerce between the United States  
 and the Kingdom of Hanover, con-  
 cluded on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of June, 1846,  
 and since duly ratified by both par-  
 ties, having been communicated to,  
 \_\_\_\_\_ Minister of  
 Foreign Affairs of \_\_\_\_\_  
 to be laid before his Government, in

in order that it might take into consideration the expediency of availing itself of the 12<sup>th</sup> Article of Said Treaty by becoming a party to the same; and the Government of \_\_\_\_\_ desirous of strengthening the bonds of friendship and good understanding which so happily subsist between the two Countries, and like the Government of Hanover to use every means in its power to extend the commercial relations between Germany and the United States, having, &c.,

W<sup>cs</sup>.

Department of State,  
Washington, 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1847.

To Anthony Van Dyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Your letters from Rio of the 23<sup>d</sup> December, 1845, from Rio Janeiro of the 11<sup>th</sup> March, from Callao of the 30<sup>th</sup> March and 12<sup>th</sup> April, 1846, and those from \_\_\_\_\_ Honolulu numbered 3 and 7 have been received. The draught for nine hundred hundred dollars on account of your quarterly salary ending the 30<sup>th</sup> September, last, will be paid, but it was irregular to include therein the loss by exchange. Draughts for difference of exchange should be distinct from those for salary and are chargeable to the contingent expenses of Legation and not to the fund appropriated for salary. As the public accounts cannot be properly kept without a strict observance of these rules, your attention to them is particularly invited.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.



Department of State,  
Washington, 24th March, 1847

To Stanhope Prevost, Esquire,  
Consul of the United States, Lima.  
Sir.

Your interesting letter of the 9th December, last, did not reach this City, until after we had received authentic information that the projected expedition of General Flores against Ecuador had exploded. May this ever be fate of all such attempts to interfere with the sovereignty and independence of any of the American Republics!

You may assure General Castilla that this Government has watched with intense anxiety the origin and progress of the intended expedition of Flores. Our warmest sympathies were enlisted on the side of Ecuador and the other South American Republics which were threatened. This will ever be the case when any attempt shall be made by the Powers of Europe to interfere with the independence of any of the nations on this continent. It did not, however, become necessary for this Government to adopt any measures in consequence of the movements of General Flores, because we never apprehended serious danger from his expedition.

It is proper that General Castilla should know that the Spanish Government, through Mr Calderon, their Minister in this City, have assured me in the strongest terms, that they have never taken any part in the expedition. This assurance has been given both verbally and in writing. Indeed, Mr Calderon has furnished me a copy of instructions on this subject from Mr Isturiz, dated at Madrid on the 1st November, last, from which I make the following extract in

translation.

"I have to state to Your Excellency in answer, by order of Her Majesty, that the Spanish Government has no part in the said expedition, that of Flores, that it has so declared solemnly in the Cortes in its sitting of the 26th and 28th of September, last, as published in the Gazette of the 27th and 29th of the same month, and that agreeably to these declarations, you are to reply, if asked, with regard to the participation in this affair which has been without any grounds attributed to Her Majesty's Government.

This is said to Your Excellency by Royal Order for your information and in answer to your said despatch.

Many persons may be disposed to doubt the sincerity of this declaration, but the disavowal is a participation in the expedition made by the Spanish Government to that of the United States, supplies strong evidence that the former have no doubt, at least for the present, any intention of encouraging future expeditions of a similar character.

You will find enclosed in this package, a communication addressed by this Department to the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs which you will please to deliver immediately.

Also a communication to Messrs McCall and Company, Navy Agents of the United States, to which I would invite your special attention. I need not furnish you with arguments to urge upon the Government of Peru the necessity of an immediate payment of the two instalments now due under their Treaty with the United States.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

Department of State,

Washington, 21. November, 1846.

To Moses G. Beach, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

The President having learned that you were about to visit the City of Mexico on your own private business, and reposing full confidence in your patriotism, ability and discretion, has thought proper to appoint you as a confidential agent to the Republic of Mexico. You are well aware that the President had resorted to every honorable means to avoid the existing war, and whilst prosecuting it with vigor, he has been anxious, ever since its commencement, to make peace on just and honorable terms. It is known that you entertain the same desire: and in all your conduct and conversation in Mexico, you ought to keep this object constantly in view.

The trust thus confided to you is one of great delicacy and importance. In performing the duties which it imposes, great prudence and caution will be required. You ought never to give the slightest intimation to any person, either directly or indirectly, that you are an agent of this Government, unless it may be to Mr Black, our Consul at Mexico, or to some high officer of that Government, and to the latter only after you shall have clearly discovered that this may smooth the way to peace. Be upon your guard against their wily diplomacy and take care that they shall obtain no advantage over you.

You will communicate to this Department, as often as perfectly safe opportunities may offer, all the useful information which you shall acquire. Should you have any very important intelligence to transmit, it may be sent through Mr Black to the Commander of our naval forces at Vera Cruz, who, upon his request, will doubtless dispatch:

it to Pensacola.

Your compensation will be at the rate of six dollars per day from the time of your departure from the United States until your return, and you will be allowed your own travelling and other necessary expenses during your absence, for which you will take receipts when these can be obtained without leading to a discovery of the character in which you are employed. It will greatly facilitate the satisfactory settlement of your accounts, if you would make regular entries of your expenditures as soon as may be convenient after they occur.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

James Buchanan,  
Secretary of State.

N<sup>o</sup> 1

Department of State,

Washington, 18th June, 1847.

To Anthony Ten Eyck, Esquire, &c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Triplicates of your despatches N<sup>os</sup> 1, 2 and 3, a duplicate of N<sup>o</sup> 4 and the original of N<sup>o</sup> 8 were received on the 7th May, last, and the originals of N<sup>os</sup> 9, 10 and 11 on the 19th of the same month. The original of N<sup>o</sup> 5 was received on the 19th February and those of N<sup>os</sup> 6 and 7 on the 23d and 15th of March, respectively. The series on the files of the Department is consequently complete from N<sup>o</sup> 1 to N<sup>o</sup> 11, inclusive.

Mr. Brown has not yet reached the United States; and serious apprehensions are entertained that the vessel in which he sailed from Honolulu has been lost at sea.

Your request for leave of absence for four or six months to visit California and Oregon has been submitted to the President, and although he desires very much to oblige you, he considers the interests committed to your charge to be of so important a

character as not to permit you to be absent from your post for so long a period, as such a visit would necessarily occupy.

The mass of your despatches having arrived at so late a period and my attention in the mean-time having been exclusively occupied with more important and pressing engagements, it is impossible for me by the present opportunity to answer your different inquiries in detail. I shall, however, make some general observations for your guidance.

In acknowledging the independence of the Hawaiian Islands, we recognized that their Government possessed the rights and was competent to perform the duties of an independent State. That Government is yet, as it were, struggling in to existence and no doubt is controlled by unfortunate influences. Still, a diplomatic agent is not sent abroad to reform the Government to which he is accredited. Any attempt to do this on his part, unless conducted with great discretion, can only be productive of injury to his own country. Feeble governments are always the most jealous of the appearance of foreign interference in their domestic concerns. You should therefore carefully avoid this appearance, unless when your agency shall become necessary to protect the rights of American citizens.

You were instructed to "cultivate a good and kind understanding with the King and the officers of his Government, by every honorable means in your power." From the manner of your reception by the King and the kind and respectful commendations which have been bestowed upon you by the Sandwich Island Journals, as well as from your abilities and



24.  
discretion, the President anticipates the most  
favorable result from your mission.

It scarcely seems it probable that the Hawaiian  
Government will conclude a Treaty with the  
United States in conformity with the project  
which you have transmitted to the Department.  
They will consider that this would trench too  
much upon their rights as an independent  
nation. For can I concur with you in the  
opinion that if such a Treaty, however desirable,  
cannot be procured, we would be as well off  
without any. I have reexamined the British  
Treaty with the Hawaiian Government and confess  
I think that a similar Treaty with the United  
States could not fail to prove advantageous to  
our interests. You are, therefore, again instructed  
to conclude such a Treaty, if a better cannot  
be obtained.

It appears that the Hawaiian Government has  
appealed to Great Britain to annul the third  
article of the Treaty, which provides that "no  
British subject accused of any crime whatever  
shall be judged otherwise than by a Jury compo-  
sed of foreign residents, proposed by the British  
Consul and accepted by the Government of the  
Sandwich Islands," and a similar application  
has been made to France. This fact renders it  
highly improbable that you will obtain the assent  
of that Government to the terms of your project.

I am not disposed to deny or underrate the  
grievances complained of by the American citizens  
in their memorial which you have transmitted,  
and I sincerely desire that these may be speedily  
and permanently redressed. One great object  
of your mission is to maintain the rights and  
procure redress for the wrongs of American citizens

in the Sandwich Islands. On the spot, you must be far better able to judge of the justice of these complaints than I am at this distance; and when satisfied that any of their rights have been violated, you always bear with you the authority of your Government in asking redress. Should this be refused or unnecessarily delayed, it is your duty to report the individual cases to your Government with all the attendant circumstances and suggest what further in your opinion ought to be done to accomplish the object.

These observations are intended to apply to all the complaints which Mr Brown has transmitted. They are all committed to your charge. Under existing circumstances they can only be treated diplomatically. It is unfortunate that we cannot yet appeal to Treaty stipulations to protect the rights of our citizens and that these are such only as are secured by the law of nations. The President, at the present moment, with the Mexican war on hand cannot think of asking Congress for authority to coerce the Government of the Sandwich Islands to redress the alleged grievances of our citizens. If persuasion fails, the only alternative is force. By our able and energetic diplomacy, we have heretofore been successful in obtaining justice from nearly all nations, and the President hopes that the Sandwich Islands will not prove to be an exception. He relies upon your diplomacy to accomplish this object, and the distance is so great and the means of intercommunication so infrequent, that more must be left to your discretion than to that of diplomatic agents nearer to the United States.

c. At the first favorable moment, I shall examine all your despatches carefully, and

if need be, communicate further suggestions.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

James Buchanan.

Private.

Department of State,  
Washington, 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 1849.

Hon: Thomas Butler King,  
Appointed Agent of the United States  
to California. —

Sir: The President, reposing full confidence in your integrity, abilities and prudence, has appointed you an Agent for the purpose of conveying important instructions and despatches to our Naval and Military Commanders in California. It is his desire that you should lose no time in repairing thither, by the best and most expeditious route, in the prosecution of the duties devolved upon you, which I shall proceed to explain in the following instructions.

The situation of the People of California and New Mexico, has, already, at this early period of his administration, attracted his attention. By the late Treaty with Mexico, provision was made for the future admission of these Territories into the Union as States; and, in the mean time, the Government of the United States is bound to protect the inhabitants, residing in them in the free and entire enjoyment of their lives, liberty, and property, and, in the exercise of their civil and religious rights.

Owing to causes, with which you are fully acquainted, the Congress of the United States failed to assist the Executive, by the passage of a law establishing a Government in either of the new Territories. You are aware, however, that an Act was passed, at the last Session, to extend the revenue laws of the United States over the Territory and waters of Upper California. This act creates a collection district in California. And, you, also, know that, by another previous act, certain mail facilities have been extended to the same Territory. Whatever can be done, by the aid of the Constitution of the United States, the Treaty with Mexico, and the enactments of Congress, to afford to the people of the Territories, the benefits of civil Government, and the protection, that is due them, will be anxiously considered and attempted by the Executive.

You have been selected by the President to convey to them these assurances; and, especially, the assurance of his firm determination, so far as his Constitutional power extends, to omit nothing that may tend to promote and secure their peace and happiness. You are fully possessed of the President's views, and can, with propriety, suggest to the people of California the adoption of measures best calculated to give them effect. These measures must, of course, originate, solely, with themselves. Assure them of the sincere desire of the Executive of the United States to protect and defend

264. them in the formation of any Government, republican in its character, hereafter to be submitted to Congress, which shall be the result of their own deliberate choice. (But let it be, at the same time, distinctly understood, by them, that the plan of such a Government must originate with themselves, and without the interference of the Executive.

The laws of California and New Mexico, as they existed at the conclusion of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, regulating the relations of the inhabitants with each other, will, necessarily, remain in force, in those Territories. Their relations with their former Government have been dissolved, and new relations created between them and the Government of the United States; but the existing laws, regulating the relations of the people with each other, will continue until others, lawfully enacted, shall supersede them. Our Naval and Military Commanders, on those stations, will be fully instructed to co-operate with the friends of order and good-government, so far as their co-operation can be useful and proper.

An important part of your duty will be to acquire, and to transmit to this Department, the best and fullest information in regard to the population, the productions, and the resources of the country - the extent and character of all grants of land made by Mexico prior to the late Treaty - the quantity and condition of the public domain; and, especially, of those portions which are rendered valuable by



their metallic and mineral wealth - and, the general fitness and capacity of these new acquisitions for the great purposes of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. The developement of the resources of this vast and interesting region, in all that concerns the interest and welfare of its present and future occupants, is a cherished object of this Government; and all information which you can obtain, in relation to these subjects, will be most acceptable to this Department.

It is desirable to know the numbers of the various Indian tribes, which form a portion of the population of the Territories - their power, character, and modes of life - and, the number of Mexicans held as captives, there, by any savage tribes, whose release and restoration to their own country, this Government is bound to exact by the 4<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> Articles of the Treaty. -

Also, as nearly as may be, the number of Mexicans, who, within the year after the exchange of the ratifications of the Treaty, have withdrawn from the Territories; and, the number of those who have declared their intention to preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic, agreeably to the 8<sup>th</sup> Article of the Treaty.

It is not credited by this Government, that any attempt will be made to alienate either of these portions of the Territories of the United States, or to establish an independent Government within their limits. But should the

existence of any such project be detected, you will not fail to bring it to the immediate notice of your Government, that proper measures for the protection of the interests of the people of the United States may be promptly adopted.

You are fully authorised to confer with our Military and Naval Commanders within these Territories, who will be instructed to assist you in the accomplishment of the objects of your mission.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars per diem, from the time of your departure on the business of your mission until your return home; and, you will be allowed your travelling, and other expenses, during your absence; for which you will be careful to take vouchers in all cases where they can be obtained. The sum of one thousand dollars is advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John M. Clayton.

---

Confidential. Department of State,  
Washington, 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1849.  
A. Dudley Mann, Esq.,  
Appointed Special and Confidential Agent  
of the United States to Hungary,  
now in Paris.

Sir: The President, reposing perfect confidence in your ability, integrity and prudence, has selected you for an important trust; and hopes that you will

accept the confidential appointment now offered, and lose no time, after the receipt of this notice of his wishes, in proceeding to Hungary in the discharge of the duties committed to you by him. 267

It will be proper for you, in the first place, to repair to Vienna, and to confer with Mr. Stiles upon the subject of your mission, and upon the best method of accomplishing its objects secretly, and with despatch. Mr. Stiles' intelligence and experience may be useful, and you may, if you think proper, avail yourself of his counsel and aid. The principal object the President has in view, is, to obtain minute and reliable information in regard to Hungary, in connection with the affairs of adjoining countries - the probable issue of the present revolutionary movements, - and the chances we may have of forming commercial arrangements, with that power, favorable to the United States.

The eventful scenes which convulse Europe, have been watched, from their commencement, with close attention by the Government and People of the United States; and, among them, (as not the least interesting,) the existing struggle between Austria and her ancient Dependency, Hungary. In this desperate conflict, Russia has chosen to assume an attitude of interference, and her immense preparations for invading and reducing the Hungarians to the iron rule of Austria, from which they..... desire to be released,

give so serious a character to the contest, as to awaken the most painful solicitude in the minds of Americans. This anxiety is natural on our part, and is, by no means, inconsistent with the well-known, and long established, policy of non-interference, in the domestic concerns of other nations, which has ever animated and governed the councils and conduct of the American Government. If it shall appear, that Hungary is able to maintain the Independence she has declared, we desire to be the very first to congratulate her, and to hail, with a hearty welcome, her entrance into the family circle of nations. But the prospect, I fear, is a gloomy one at present. If you shall think so yourself, prudence will suggest to you the importance of suspending your operations; and circumstances may be such as to make it safer for you not to proceed to Hungary at all. Of this, you are to judge.

The great changes that have already occurred, and the still greater which may be confidently expected to take place in European political systems, are so intimately connected with probable revolutions, in their commercial plans and prospects, that it is impossible for us to look on as unconcerned spectators. We have important interests at stake in the movements of Europe; and it is our duty to watch over those interests with a wise vigilance, and to stand prepared to take advantage of every opening occasion, which may be presented, to secure, or to improve

267  
friendly and useful relations with Govern-  
ments likely to become instituted, as well,  
as with those that are already established.  
Peace and Commerce are the noble aims of  
our happy Land. The former, by God's  
blessing, we enjoy. Let us omit no exer-  
tions to secure the most liberal and  
beneficial extension of the latter. Hungary,  
to us, has been hitherto, a comparatively  
unknown region. She may succeed in  
placing her Independence upon an im-  
movable basis, and become classed among  
the important Commercial nations of the  
World. Our best wishes attend her!

Since the revolution of March, 1848,  
Hungary has constituted herself into a  
power separate and independent of the  
Austrian Empire; and has created, at  
the head of which Kossuth has been placed.  
The early efforts of this illustrious man to  
effect reforms and to ameliorate the con-  
dition of his countrymen, - to redress  
grievances, - to free the press from an intol-  
erable censorship, - to extend taxation to  
the privileged classes, - to elevate from  
extreme wretchedness the peasantry of his  
country, - and to promote other great mea-  
sures for the good of his fellow-countrymen, -  
deserve and command our admiration. But  
a policy of immobility, backed by the  
bayonet, was successfully opposed to the  
stirring spirit of discontent and insurrec-  
tion; and the national movement, which  
was sustained by the energy and public spirit  
of the Magyars, received no signal impulse



270  
until the expulsion of Metternich; an event which left them free to choose their own Ministers, and accelerated the course of reform and revolution. In vain, against the seemingly irresistible might of Austria, had Hungary appealed to Paris and to Frankfurt.

At this critical moment, an interesting application was indirectly made, on the part of Kossuth, to induce Mr. Stiles, our Charge d'Affaires at Vienna, to undertake an intervention for the settlement of the differences between Hungary and the Imperial Government. The nature of this application, and its result, will be seen by you among the files of the Legation at Vienna, which the Charge will open for your inspection, if you wish it, - in reference to this particular matter; as well as in respect to all other questions of interest which concern Hungarian affairs, and the objects of your proposed visit to that country.

The unfortunate result of the application, alluded to, plainly showed that the door of reconciliation was closed, and that all questions and issues were to be determined on the battle-field. And, in the meantime, the sudden abdication of the late Emperor, and the elevation of his successor, have been followed by a train of events, as striking, as they were unexpected. The Hungarians at first sank beneath the stroke of the invader. The tables shortly became changed. And, now, the tide of invasion has been rolled back, until it

threatens to overwhelm the Austrian Empire, 271  
in which the nationality of Hungary had  
been so long merged.

To the contemplation of the American Statesman, Hungary, at this time, offers the interesting spectacle of a great people rising superior to the enormous oppression, which has so long weighed her down; and she exhibits, at the same time, the determination, and the power, (we hope,) to assert and maintain her separate and equal station among the Powers of the Earth. She is, now, described to us by those who profess to understand her position, as the representative of republicanism, and of liberal principles. Her geographical extent and situation, and her population, productions and mineral wealth, constitute resources, whose development would speedily follow her successful struggle for independence. In this case, new commercial prospects would be unfolded, and the Port of Trieste, in the Adriatic, her only sea-port, would become unlocked, and opened to admit the navigation and staples of the United States.

The object of the President, as I have said, is to obtain information in regard to Hungary, and her resources and prospects, with a view to an early recognition of her Independence, and the formation of commercial relations with her. Your large experience in European affairs, and the eminent ability which distinguishes your correspondence with this Department, inspire the President with great confidence

in your opinions. And, for that reason, he feels no reluctance in leaving these delicate and important duties almost wholly to your own discretion and prudence. You will decide upon your own movements, and places of destination; as well as upon the particular points of inquiry to which you will direct attention, - upon the proper mode of approaching St. Kossuth, and his confidential advisers, - and upon the communications which you may deem it proper to make to them, on the part of your Government. Future instructions to you will depend, in a great degree, upon the reports and representations which you may, from time to time, communicate to this Department.

In the mean while, I transmit, herewith, a sealed letter, introducing you, in your official character, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Hungary, - and an open copy of the same; which you will be at liberty to deliver, or to withhold, as, under circumstances, you may deem proper and expedient. Before you can reach Pesth, or the seat of the Provisional Government of Hungary, - wherever that may be, - the whole scene may be changed, and it may even become improper for you to make any demonstration. In this case, and, indeed, in all other cases, you will be governed by your own good judgment, and by circumstances. You may find it better and safer not to trust the communications you may desire to make to your Government, to

the insecurity of the public mail, or to such <sup>273</sup>  
modes of conveyance as may be within your  
reach; but to await your return to Western  
Europe. If any advantage is offered by  
the use of the Cypher, Mr. Stiles will fur-  
nish you with a copy of that which is in  
the Legation at Vienna, and will explain  
it to you.

As the service to which you are assigned  
is important, and may, possibly, be one  
of some peril, your compensation will be  
at the rate of ten dollars a day, counting  
from the time of your receiving these in-  
structions; provided you proceed upon the  
business of your mission within a week  
from that day; in addition to which,  
your travelling and other necessary personal  
expenses, during your absence and until  
your return to Paris, will be allowed you.  
You will keep a strict account of your ex-  
penses, actually incurred, and take vouchers,  
as usual, in all cases where they can be  
obtained. A letter of credit on Messrs.  
Baring, Brothers, & Co., Bankers of the  
United States in London, requesting them  
to honor your drafts to an amount not  
exceeding \$1000, is herewith enclosed, as  
an advance upon account.

Without intending to limit you, it is  
presumed that four or five months will be  
sufficient for effecting the objects in view,  
and to enable you to gather and prepare  
the desired information. You may, perhaps,  
see fit to repair to Turin, in the course,  
or towards the close, of your journey. And  
if you should deem it advisable, afterwards,

to visit Tuscany, and other portions of Italy, in pursuit of commercial objects and inquiries, future instructions, on the subject, may be sent to you, upon an intimation from you to that effect, to visit the Grand Duke; who, it is understood, would be well disposed to treat with us on terms highly advantageous, - and to which terms we might subsequently commit the rest of the Italian States. If it be determined, to instruct you to visit Italy for these objects, the term of your mission will be extended according to the necessity of the case; of which, you will advise the Department.

I have received, and read with profit and with satisfaction, the despatch you did me the favor to address to me on the 10<sup>th</sup> ultimo, at my request, through Mr. Robertson; and I anticipate, with pleasure, further communications from you, in relation to our commercial interests, and the general condition of political affairs, in Europe. Any suggestions from you in regard to the former, will be most welcome, and will receive my respectful and attentive consideration. After your mission to Hungary is closed, and that to Italy - if this last shall be decided upon, - it is possible that the President may desire to avail himself of your services in other quarters. At this moment, the subject of the navigation laws of England, among others, engages my closest attention, and I hope to derive light from your own views



in regard thereto, as you may be pleased 275  
to present them to this Department.

You will furnish the Department with a copy of the new Constitution, if any shall have been formed, of Hungary, and acquaint us with its operation; and whether any, and what other nations shall have recognised the Independence of Hungary, or intend to do so. Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress, at their next Session, the recognition of Hungary; and you might intimate, if you should see fit, that the President would, in that event, be gratified to receive a diplomatic agent from Hungary, in the United States by or before the next meeting of Congress; and that he entertains no doubt, whatever, that in case her new Government should prove to be firm and stable, her independence would be speedily recognised by that enlightened Body.

I transmit, herewith, full powers for concluding a Commercial Convention, if it shall be practicable to form one, conformably with the foregoing instructions.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John M. Clayton.

(Private.)

Department of State,  
Washington, 6<sup>th</sup> July, 1849.

Israel De Wolf Andrews, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Appointed Special Agent of the United  
States to Canada, and the British

& North American Colonies.

Sir.

Sir:

The President, reposing confidence in your integrity, abilities, and prudence, has appointed you Special Agent of the United States for the purpose of visiting the British North American Colonies, to collect statistical and other information, relating to the history, condition and future prospects of those Colonies, especially in connection with their present and prospective relations, commercial and political, with the United States. The duty is a delicate and important one; and will, also, require despatch to enable you to gather all your materials, and to make a full report to your Government upon them, before the meeting of Congress in December next. You will, in the meantime, keep the Department constantly advised of all your movements, and communicate to it, fully, from time to time, your observations, and any useful suggestions which may occur to your mind, having a bearing upon American and British interests, and upon the great questions of commercial intercourse between the Colonies of the United States, which have arisen, or are likely to arise, out of the recent navigation act of England, and the relaxation of her former restrictive policy. On this subject I have had full and frequent conversations with you, in which I have amply explained the views of the United States, in reference to the neighboring Colonies, and the particular information which we desire to obtain through your instrumentality.

277

It will, probably, be necessary for you to visit each of the Colonies, viz: Canada - New-Brunswick - Nova-Scotia - New-Fund-land - Cape Breton - Prince Edward's Island. Your attention is particularly called to the following points, on which exact information is requested, viz:

1. The Trade and Commerce of each Colony.
2. The tonnage of each Colony.
3. The tonnage employed in the fisheries.
4. The number of men employed in the fisheries.
5. Cost of building vessels.
6. Cost of sailing vessels.
7. Amount of coal exported to the United States.
8. Fish exported to the United States.
9. Number of tons of coal imported from the United States into each Colony, and the rate of duty on the same.
10. Agricultural productions.
11. Fisheries.
12. Manufactures.
13. Salaries of Chief public officers.
14. Debts and resources of each Colony.
15. The benefits of opening the Welland Canal, and the St. Lawrence, as well as other rivers and the coasting-trade to our navigation.

It is believed that, with proper diligence, the duties hereby imposed upon you, will not require, at the outside, more than four months for their accomplishment, and your familiarity with the Colonies you are to visit, will enable you.

to select, with judgment, the best routes of travel, as well as the most advantageous methods of executing your duties. Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day, from the time of your departure, until your return to Washington; and you will be allowed your travelling and other expenses during your absence; for which, you will be careful to take vouchers in all cases where they can be obtained.

The sum of \$600 is advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John C. Clayton.

Private.

Department of State,  
Washington, 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1847.  
J<sup>rs</sup>. Carey Jones, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Appointed Confidential Agent of the  
United States to,  
Mexico and California.

Sir:  
The President, reposing confidence in your abilities, has selected you as Confidential Agent of the United States to proceed to Mexico and California, for the purpose of obtaining exact and reliable information as to the condition of land titles in California; and I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of a letter addressed to me, on the 12<sup>th</sup> instant, by the Honorable Thomas Ewing, Secretary of the Department of the Interior, on the subject, together with a copy of a letter  
from

from Mr. R. C. Goddard, (Chief Clerk of that Department, and of the special instructions addressed to you by Mr. Butterfield, which were herein communicated. As these papers contain all the instructions respecting the special objects of your mission no further directions in regard to them, are necessary from this Department.

The sum of two thousand dollars will be advanced to you, of which five hundred dollars is for the purchase of necessary equipments for your journey, and fifteen hundred dollars for expenses of travelling &c. For these you will be careful to take vouchers in all cases where they can be obtained.

As your mission is one of great importance to the U. S. and may require all the energy, intelligence and skill you possess you will be fairly entitled to a corresponding compensation for the service; but, for this, you will be obliged to depend on an appropriation from Congress, to which the subject will be referred with that object, by the Secretary of the Interior.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Yr: obt: svt.

John M. Clayton.



ConfidentialDepartment of State  
Washington 13th June, 1849.To Benjamin E. Green, Esquire,  
Sir.

It has been intimated to this Department by a person likely to be well informed, that the British Government has a Commissioner accredited to the Government of the Dominican Republic who is charged to obtain by negotiation the cession to Great Britain of the Bay of Samana, that there is a draft of a Treaty by which England pledges herself to recognize the Government of that Republic, provided the cession aforesaid be made to her, and that this condition is embodied in a secret article of the Treaty.

This information has been a motive for appointing you a special agent of the United States to the Dominican Republic. You will consequently proceed to the City of St Domingo by the shortest and most expeditious route. As the success of your mission may in a great degree depend upon secrecy as to your public character, you will not divulge it to any one except in case of necessity. A letter introducing you to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of that Republic is herewith communicated to you. You will request him not to disclose the fact that you are an agent of this Government to any persons who may not be entitled to know it. You will not, however, <sup>even</sup> present my letter, if you can without it obtain the desired information respecting the Bay of Samana, and if, when obtained, you should find the Dominican Government to be unwilling to conclude a Treaty with the United States. As soon as may be

convenient after you shall have arrived at the seat of government, you will endeavor to ascertain the truth of the reports relative to the cession of the Bay of Samana, and if you should find that the Dominican Government has gone too far to recede, you will then communicate to the Department the terms of the cession and the purposes of Great Britain in acquiring it, so far as they may be within your reach. If the cession should not have been completed, you will endeavor to defeat it by strenuous yet respectful representations to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the President, or other persons in high office in that Republic. <sup>and</sup> If the Dominican <sup>Government</sup> is not unwary and unnecessarily eager, Great Britain will unconditionally acknowledge its independence. The leading object of the Foreign policy of that government being to provide new markets for British manufactures, if the Dominican government shall discreetly exercise its right of imposing restrictions or discriminations on the admission of those manufactures into the ports of that Republic until its independence shall be recognized by the British government, that recognition will be sure speedily to follow. This would obviate the necessity of any such sacrifice as would result from the cession of the Bay of Samana and the country adjacent thereto. A grant of sovereign rights to Great Britain in that quarter, would be fraught with numberless and incurable ills to the Dominican Republic. To say nothing of the bickerings which could not fail to arise between the British inhabitants and the Dominicans residing in the country contiguous to the British settlement, however restricted in its limits that settlement might be by the Treaty, it would ultimately in practice

be enlarged to suit the convenience or the cupidity of the grantee. In this respect the history of the British settlement at Belize, Honduras, affords an apposite and pregnant warning. That region having been discovered by Spain, was always claimed by her in virtue of the right thus acquired. Abounding, however, in mahogany and dye woods which were valued in the English markets, adventurers from Jamaica, and British subjects from other quarters, at an early period resorted thither for the purpose of cutting those woods. This was connived at by Spain, whose government, however had the sagacity to perceive, that if the practice was not restricted to precise limits and the privilege strictly defined, her rights of sovereignty over that region would ultimately be impaired and endangered. Consequently, she never intended to allow settlements of axemen, tolerated for the purpose of carrying on their peculiar business, to afford a pretext for planting there a British colony.

The result has shown the wisdom of her forecast. The lines within which by her Treaties with Great Britain she agreed to permit British subjects to cut woods and gather the natural fruits of the earth, have not been respected; it is understood that other branches of industry are now in successful progress at Belize and that the settlement has to all intents and purposes become a British colony. If the Dominican Government were to allow Great Britain to obtain a foothold on the shores of the Bay of Samana, it is almost certain that the same consequences would ensue. These and other considerations which will occur to you, may be urged as dissuatives to any rash grant

to great Britain like that in question. You have read the reports of Mr. John Hogan to this Department and of Lieutenant Porter to the Navy Department upon the condition and prospects of the Dominican Republic. These contain our latest authentic information upon the subject. The Dominicans however have recently given to the world a <sup>not</sup> signal proof of their ability to maintain their independence, in triumphantly repulsing a Haytian army sent for the purpose of attempting again to subjugate them. If your observations should confirm the statements of Messrs. Hogan and Porter in regard to their competency to discharge the duties of an independent state, the President would now be inclined to give a public acknowledgement of this on the part of this government. Endeavor, therefore, to ascertain whether or not the Spanish race has the ascendancy in that government, ~~and~~ is likely to maintain it, and whether in point of numbers that race bears as fair a proportion to the others as it does in the other Spanish American States. Direct your attention particularly to the administration of justice in both criminal and civil affairs, and inquire as to whether or not disputes either between our citizens there or between them and foreigners or the Dominican citizens or authorities are and will probably in future be correctly and impartially adjudicated by the Courts. When a country is believed to be capable of repelling the attempts of another to conquer it which may claim jurisdiction over it, the capacity and disposition of its government to administer justice is the next thing to be considered in deciding as to the expediency of recognizing its independence.

If

2311.  
If your inquiries and reflections upon these points should have a favorable issue, you will then sound the Dominican Minister for Foreign Affairs upon the subject of concluding a treaty with the United States. Should this overture be well received, you will request that a person or persons be authorized to negotiate with you. A full power from the President to act in behalf of the United States is herewith communicated to you.

The commercial treaties between this and other countries are based upon principles recognized by Acts of Congress which have from time to time been passed for the purpose of regulating our foreign trade. The principal enactments upon this subject now in force are contained in the 4th section of the Act approved the 7th of January, 1824, entitled "An Act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost." Davis' edition of the laws of the U. S. vol. 7. p. 208. Little and Brown's edition vol. 4, p. 2, and the first section of the Act approved 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1828, entitled an Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost, and to equalize the duties on Russian vessels and their cargoes." Davis' edition of the laws, vol. 8, p. 124. Little and Brown's vol. 4, p. 308. The Treaty between the United States and Venezuela of the 20th January 1836, which is based upon the last mentioned Act, would probably be an acceptable model to the Dominican government.

You will consequently propose it as such, and if it be accepted, you may conclude a Treaty on that basis. It would be advisable to extend the period within which the ratifications are to be exchanged, sufficiently to allow



the Treaty to be transmitted to this Country, is to be acted upon by the President and Senate of the United States. As much, also, as it might not be convenient for the Dominican Government to employ a person to come hither to exchange its ratification for that of the United States, the Treaty may stipulate for the exchange to be effected at the City of St Domingo. You will bring the Treaty with you on your return. After it shall have been signed, you will endeavor to ascertain the disposition of that government to grant to us a site on the coast of the Bay of Samana, suitable as a stopping place for the United States steamers and as a place of deposit for coal to be used by them. If this grant should not be refused, you will then ascertain upon what terms it may be obtained.

After, you shall have brought your business with the Dominican Government to a close, you will visit the Capital of the Republic of Hayti. With the territories of this Republic our merchants carry on an extensive and profitable trade, despite the impediments interposed by our omission formally to recognize its government. There is no intention materially to depart from this policy. As the interests of our citizens resorting thither, however, require more efficient protection than can be bestowed by the unrecognized commercial agents of the United States in Hayti, it is hoped that some compromise may be effected with that government, by means of which, without incurring any obligation to receive a diplomatic agent or Consul from them, we might obtain the substantial benefits of a full recognition of that government. The recent case of the Schooner *Clanmel Storzes* affords a strong illus.

tion of the necessity for this course. The master of that vessel having bought from a government officer and taken on board a few logs of lignum vitae to be used as firewood on her return voyage to the United States, the shipment was complained of by the authorities at L'Anse-au-Loup, the vessel was seized, adjudged to be confiscated, sold for the benefit of the Republic, and her master condemned to three months imprisonment and to a fine of twelve dollars and costs. Mr. Wilson, the Commercial Agent of the United States at Cap-Haïtien, having attempted to enter into a correspondence upon the subject with the Minister for Foreign Affairs, was informed by him that the United States being without an official representative in Hayti, his request for information could not be granted compatibly with the dignity of the Haytian Government. You will inquire particularly into this case and communicate the result to the Department.

From the copy of the House Document N<sup>o</sup> 36, 3d Sess: 27th Congress which is herewith communicated to you, you will perceive that citizens of the United States have other causes of complaint against the Haytian government to a considerable amount, and that abortive attempts have heretofore been made to bring about an adjustment of them. Most of these claims have been long pending, and are of undoubted merit. The aggrieved parties, however can never hope for redress without a resort to force, so long as this government may deem it expedient to adhere to the principle in regard to recognizing that of Hayti, which has hitherto been paramount in our

councils. It is believed, however, that the Haytian government would be satisfied with a partial recognition and that this might conduce to the adjustment and payment of the claims adverted to. Without, therefore, in the outset allowing it to be known that you are an agent of this government, you will sound the Haytian authorities upon this subject. [Ask, if the United States were to send an agent duly empowered to negotiate upon the subject of the claims of their citizens against the Haytian government, that government would receive him respectfully and would treat with him? If you <sup>should</sup> get a satisfactory answer to this question, you may inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that you have been appointed and authorized for that purpose as will appear from the power which is herewith communicated to you. You may then at once propose the conclusions of a Convention for the settlement of the claims. The best form for this would be for that Government to agree to pay a round sum in five annual instalments, in gold or silver money, to be distributed by this Government amongst the claimants. The Department has not the means of determining the exact amount of the claims, but from the information in our possession it is believed that we could not, in justice to the claimants accept less than three hundred thousand dollars in discharge of them. You may consequently agree to accept this sum if you cannot obtain more, but the instalments must draw interest from the date of the Convention until they are paid.

It is not unlikely, however,

that, whatever, might be the course of that government if its finances were prosperous and the general condition of the country, thriving, it may, under existing circumstances, be averse to entering into any stipulations for the recognition and payment of the claims of our citizens. If, therefore, you should find this to be the case, you will inquire whether or not if the United States were to commission Consuls to reside in Hayti, the Haytian government would wish for Consuls of that Republic to be received and recognized in this country. If they should insist upon reciprocity upon this point, the expediency of yielding it may then be held up for consideration, but nothing will be agreed to by you until the proposition shall have been <sup>the period of your absence from</sup> the United States must not exceed nine months.

You will from time to time communicate to the Department information as to your progress in the business with which you are charged, marking your despatches "private" on the envelope. Information of any kind which may tend to enable us to form an opinion in regard to the strength and character of the governments in St Domingo and of the condition and resources of the country over which they bear sway, would at all times be acceptable. Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day from your departure from this City to proceed on your mission, of which you will advise me in writing, and you will also be allowed your necessary traveling expenses, of which you will keep a strict account which must be supported by vouchers whenever these can be obtained. The expenses consequent upon your abode in the cities of St Domingo and Port au Prince or in any other place on your way thither or returning thence,

are not to be considered as travelling expenses unless you shall there be detained by cases beyond your control. The sum of One thousand Dollars is now advanced to you on account of your expenses. You may also draw on this Department for any further sums which may be necessary and which may be due you at the date of your draft.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

your obedient servant,

John M. Clayton.

Department of State

Washington 31<sup>st</sup> July, 1849.

To the Reverend R. R. Gurley,

Sir:

Large numbers of citizens of the United States have taken and continue to take a lively interest in the success of the settlement of persons of African descent, but principally natives of this country, now known as the Republic of Liberia. That settlement has also attracted the attention and its progress has been cheered by the sympathies of philanthropists in other quarters of the world. The Governments of Great Britain and France have recently acknowledged the independence of Liberia. This and other causes, render it imperative for this government to take into consideration the expediency of a similar measure on our part. Such a step however, must for obvious reasons be cautiously adopted and we must be sure that the grounds for it are at least as solid and the motives as pure as they have been in any previous instances of the kind in our history. The President has accordingly determined to appoint you a special



Agent of the United States to proceed to Liberia for the purpose of procuring full and authentic information in regard to the capacity of the government and people of that Republic to assume the responsibilities and discharge the duties of an independent state. In selecting you for this delicate and important trust, he has been actuated by a knowledge of your long and intimate connexion with the American Colonization Society, and by a high opinion of your character and intelligence.

The principal points to which you will direct your inquiries are

1. The limits within which the Republic claims and exercises jurisdiction. 2. The population comprised in its territory, the comparative numbers of the castes composing it and their feelings towards one another.

3. The form of the Government and the character of the leading men in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Departments.

4. The public revenue and the means by which it is raised.

5. The military and naval force of the Republic.

6. The administration of justice, the system of laws upon which it is based, and most especially whether or not it is entirely impartial towards the inhabitants of the Republic.

7. The relations of Liberia with other governments and with the contiguous African nations or tribes.

8. The agriculture, commerce and manufactures of the Republic and in particular its trade with the United States and the susceptibility of that trade to be beneficially increased.

9. The state of education.

10. You will also endeavor to ascertain whether in the event that we should recognize the Independence of Liberia that government would deem it

indispensable to appoint persons of African extraction as diplomatic agents or Consuls whom it might have occasion to employ in the United States.

Any other information which may tend to illustrate the purpose of your mission will also be acceptable. It is desirable that you should return to the United States and that your report should be received by, or soon after the meeting of Congress in December next.

The most eligible course for acknowledging the independence of Liberia would be by means of a Treaty of Commerce with that Republic. You may accordingly suggest to the proper officer of the Government that some suitable person be empowered to act for this purpose on their behalf in this country.

It would not, however be advisable even to enter upon the negotiation unless, in view of the facts mentioned in your report it shall be reasonably probable that the treaty would be sanctioned by a Constitutional majority of the Senate.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day from the time of your departure from until your return to this City. You will also be allowed your necessary traveling expenses of which you will keep an account which must be supported by vouchers in every instance where they can be obtained.

I am sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
John M. Clayton.

~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~

Circular

To the United States Commissioner in China,  
and to United States Consuls in the East Indies.

Gentlemen,

Mr Joseph Balestier the bearer of this open letter, being about to proceed to the East, in the capacity of Special Agent and Envoy of this Government to Cochin China, and to other parts of South Eastern Asia, I beg leave, in the event of his having occasion to visit your respective places of residence, to solicit in his behalf, such good offices, and friendly services and attentions, as circumstances and your position may enable you, with propriety, to render, both personally, and in aid of the important commercial and other objects, for which he has been commissioned and sent out by the President of the United States.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully  
Your obedient servant,  
John M Clayton

Department of State,  
Washington, 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1849

No. 1.

Department of State,  
Washington, August, 16<sup>th</sup> 1849.

Joseph Balestier, Esq.

Appointed Special Agent of the United States,  
to Cochin China and other portions of South  
Eastern Asia.

Sir,

The President, reposing full confidence in your integrity, prudence, and abilities and believing it to be of great importance to the safety and interests of our citizens, and commerce, to send an Envoy to the East Indies, has selected you

for that object, and has appointed you Special Agent of the United States to proceed, without delay, to Cochin China, (or Anam,) and afterwards to other parts of South Eastern Asia, for purposes and objects which will be described in the following instructions.

Some of the duties, to be devolved on you are of a delicate, and all, of them, of an important nature. Your long official residence in the East, during which your official duties have been discharged with signal fidelity and success; and your familiar acquaintance with the manners and customs and the trade and commerce of oriental countries, have led to your present appointment; and give assurance that the duties will be satisfactorily executed.

I transmit, herewith, a letter from the President, to the King of Anam, (Cochin China) and an open copy of the same. The latter you will cause to be translated, and the translation delivered, or otherwise communicated, to His Majesty, with the original. Its object is to disavow in a formal manner an alleged outrage, reported to have been perpetrated, in His Majesty's dominions, and upon his Majesty's subjects, by Captain John Percival, whilst in command of the United States Frigate Constitution, in the year 1845, the circumstances of which have been communicated to this Government by yourself, and which, for that reason, it would be superfluous for me to repeat in these instructions.

You will proceed as expeditiously as practicable, to England, and from thence by Steam overland route to China; or to the Station where you will find our East-India Squadron,

and deliver, to the Commander, the accompanying letter, from the Secretary of the Navy directing him to take you on board and to convey you to such port or ports, in Cochin China, as you may designate; and afterwards, to such other places, in South Eastern Asia, as your instructions will require you to visit.

Having embarked, on board the flag ship of the Squadron you will proceed to the nearest port to Hui, the Capital of Cochin China, and on arriving there place yourself in communication with the proper authorities, and announce the object of your visit to be, to deliver to the King, in person, a letter of friendship and Conciliation, from the President of the United States for an act of hostility said to have been committed, by an American naval Commander, several years ago, but which had, only recently been brought to his notice. Add that, it is on this account, he has now, promptly, despatched you, to make every proper, and possible explanation, and atonement.

If you should find it impossible to overcome the well known repugnance of the Sovereign to grant a personal interview, and audience, you will, then pursue such a course, with the officers of his Court, whom he may appoint to confer with you, as will, in your opinion, be best calculated not only to effect the principal object of your mission; but also, to promote another, very important object, which the President anxiously desires, viz- the negotiation and conclusion of a Treaty of Friendship and Commerce, by virtue of which the lives and property of our citizens may be protected in Cochin China; - and our merchant vessels be admitted to trade, in the different ports



of the Empire, on terms regulated by a fixed, fair and liberal tariff. - And in any negotiations into which you may enter, with these objects, you will take special care to point out, and to explain, the very liberal course of policy pursued by your own Government which, under Treaties of reciprocity with foreign nations, freely admit their ships, into all our ports on the same footing with those of our own flag. A letter of credence, and a full power are herewith transmitted.

You will make known to the King, or to his Ministers, that the Government and people of the United States are devoted to peaceful occupations, rather than to war - that they have no colonies or ports abroad, like the English, Dutch, French, Spanish and Portuguese nations - that when their merchants go from the United States, to trade, they carry, with them, gold, silver and merchandise of various kinds to pay for the articles they purchase; - and, that they are at peace with all the world: You will <sup>endeavour to</sup> make them comprehend the vast extent, and growing importance and power of our country - referring to maps of the world, and of the United States; acquainting them with the number of our war, steam, and merchant ships; and demonstrating the incalculable advantages, and benefits, likely to flow to them, from such a Treaty, with so great a nation, from which, when bound to it by international ties, they need have no fear of invasion.

You will also endeavour to induce the Cochin Chinese Government to receive a Consul, or Commercial Agent, at one or more of their principal ports -

Having successfully completed your mission to the King of Cochin China, the vessel will next convey you to Siam, with which country although we have a Treaty, (several copies of which are here inclosed,) our Commerce derives from its stipulations no advantages whatever, in consequence of the enormous tonnage duties exacted by the Siamese Government, amounting to an entire and absolute prohibition of our shipping. You will take pains, to make them understand the absurdity of this tax whereby the Treaty has been made a nullity, and the benefits, which its provisions were meant to confer upon both countries, have been totally lost. You will endeavor to have these charges abolished, or modified to fair and moderate rates: pointing out, in Siam, as you were directed to do, in Cochin China, our own liberal course towards nations in amity with the United States. You will, likewise, urge upon the King of Siam, or upon his Ministers, the obvious advantage and propriety of receiving an American Consul, or Commercial Agent, at Bangkok. For, as His Majesty receives a Consul from Portugal, there appears to be no satisfactory reason for continuing to object to the reception of such an officer from this country as he now does, under the stipulation of the 10th article of the Treaty. A letter of credence, and a full power, to alter or amend the present Treaty, in reference to its 3d article, whereby the whole has become inoperative, are herewith transmitted.

Many of our citizens, as missionaries, reside permanently in Siam, and it is believed, by this Government, with the full assent and approval of the King. If this be true you are instructed to express to His Majesty, the thanks of the

President of the United States, for his hospitality and protection, which He hopes he will continue to extend not only to them, but to all other citizens of the United States who may visit his dominions, so long as they deport themselves well, and conform to the laws and usages of Siam.

The Island of Borneo has of late attracted a great deal of notice on account of the successful efforts, made from some of its principal ports, to extirpate piracy in the China, and other neighbouring seas, and, likewise, on account of the abundant deposits of fossil coal, suitable for the purposes of Steam Navigation, at Labuan, Sarawack, and in other districts on the coast of that Island - and as the other natural resources of the Country are beginning to be opened, it cannot be long before the enterprising spirit of our Countrymen will be drawn to them and this renders it desirable, to have them placed on the most favorable footing. You will therefore, visit, Bruni, the native Capital, Labuan, a recently acquired British Settlement, and Sarawack, a native State, the Radjah of which, Sir James Brooke, has evinced every disposition to foster domestic and foreign commerce. With the Sultan of Bruni and Radjah Brooke, <sup>if you deem it expedient and advantageous</sup> you will endeavor to conclude treaties of amity and commerce. Letters of Credence and Full powers, for these objects, are herewith transmitted.

From Borneo, you will turn your attention to the adjoining Island of Subi, one of the north Natunas groupe, upon which the ship Mary Ellen, of Boston was cast away, in 1846, on her passage from China to the United States. Her commander and crew were received and entertained by

the Rajah with great kindness and hospitality, and at no little inconvenience and expense sent by him, in safety, to our Consul at Singapore. The President highly gratified by this act of humanity and kindness, desires you to convey to the Rajah his cordial acknowledgments, and, as a slight token of his esteem, has directed certain presents to be put under your charge to be delivered to the Rajah, in the President's name.

To the Islands of Balli and Lomбок, little distant from Borneo, and which are governed by native Princes, many of our merchant vessels resort to purchase cargoes of Rice destined for the China and India markets, as also, <sup>numerous whaling ships</sup> at certain seasons, of the year which latter carry on a successful fishery in the neighbourhood, and enter the ports of those Islands to procure water, wood, and provisions. As it is not known that those Islands have ever been visited by any of our national ships it could not fail to be productive of good towards our seafaring citizens, generally, to exhibit a specimen of our naval force in these quarters.

The pepper ports on the West Coast of Sumatra have, for many years, been frequented by our trading ships, which obtain a large quantity of that spice, and of Gums and other valuable products for which they give, in exchange, our manufactured cottons, muskets, gunpowder, and other articles of trade. On more than one occasion, our intercourse with them has unfortunately, led to disputes, and loss of blood on both sides, and with a view to place affairs on a proper and safe footing, the interposition of our public ships has been found necessary. And as that coast has not had a visit from

any of our war ships for some years, it will not be amiss that they should again be visited.

If you shall deem it necessary <sup>or expedient</sup> during the course of your voyage you will be at liberty to visit, any of the British possessions in the Straits of Malacca.

The foregoing instructions are not to be construed as absolutely requiring you to visit <sup>the</sup> places referred to in the order therein mentioned. You may pursue a different route if circumstances should in your opinion render it expedient.

From the limited sphere in which you are called upon to operate, and the narrow compass within which the places, you are desired to visit, lie, it is presumed that a period of six months, from the day you embark on board the flag ship, will be amply sufficient to enable you to execute the objects of your mission, when this shall have been done, the Commander will be directed, to land you at Singapore, where it is understood, to be your intention to remain until Congress shall decide whether your Consulate is to be put upon the footing, which will be recommended by this Department, at its next session. If however, you shall succeed in concluding a Treaty or Treaties, under these instructions, you will be expected, of course, to return with it or them to the United States.

If you shall succeed in effecting favorable treaties, you may promise, either verbally, or in writing, that the usual presents shall be made on the exchange of ratifications, and you will take occasion to explain that every thing, you may agree upon will be subject to the approval of the President, and to the advice and consent



of the Senate of the United States. It is believed that Congress would not hesitate to appropriate a moderate and reasonable sum for the presents which are customary, in Eastern countries, on such occasions; It would be very agreeable, however, to the President, if you could induce the powers, with which you treat, to waive this ceremony, so repugnant to our feelings, and so much at variance with the practice of civilized, and Christian nations.

You will write to the Department as often as good opportunities may occur, and keep the Government constantly advised of your movements, communicating detailed information upon all subjects of interest to the trade and commerce of the United States, and furnishing suggestions, from your large experience and observation, by which that trade and commerce may be augmented, and, at the same time, rendered secure. You will also be expected to keep a full and exact Journal of your proceedings, to be filed among the records of the Department, which may be published, in whole, or in part, or communicated to Congress, if it shall be deemed advisable so to do. It is scarcely necessary to caution you against the publication, either abroad, or at Home, of any portion of your proceedings, without the previous sanction and assent of this Department.

In all cases, where, in your judgment, it may be proper, and may be expected, in conformity with usage, to make presents, (of the propriety and necessity of which your knowledge of the countries you are to visit, will make you a competent judge,) you will communicate your opinion to the Department, and where you think it reasonable, or

becoming, that presents should be sent; you will please state what articles would be likely to prove acceptable, without requiring any large expenditure of money in their purchase.

Enclosed you will find a Circular letter addressed by me to the Commissioner of the United States, in China, and to the Consuls of the United States in the East Indies, introducing you, and requesting them to render you such services and good offices in the promotion of the objects of your mission, as circumstances and their position may enable them to render.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John M. Clayton.

No. 2.

Department of State.

Washington, 23<sup>d</sup> August, 1849

Joseph Balestier Esq<sup>r</sup>

to, &c. &c.

Sir,

You have already received the instructions of this Department in reference to the Diplomatic mission to Cochin-China and other places in South Eastern Asia, to which the President has appointed you.

Your compensation, whilst employed on this service will be at the rate of \$4,500 per annum, commencing on the 18<sup>th</sup> instant, the date of your general instructions, and your travelling and other necessary expenses will also be allowed on the settlement of your account at this Department. of these expenses you will be careful to keep an account, supported, in all cases where they can be obtained, by proper vouchers. An advance of \$3,000 is now made to you on account, and you are moreover authorized, on your arrival in China,

to draw upon the Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. Bankers of the United States at London for the additional sum of \$1000. on account.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
John M. Clayton

Department of State,  
Washington, 1 February 1850.

A. Dudley Mann, Esquire,  
No. 19 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.  
Care of Despatch Agent - London.

Sir,

I have now the honor to acknowledge the receipt of all your official despatches from No. 1 to 22 inclusive, (the last on the 28th ultimo); - and, of your private communications, numbered 1, 2, and 3, and dated, respectively, on the 25th of August and the 2<sup>d</sup> and 9th of September, and one of the 1 November last. These despatches have been read, from time to time, as they came to hand with the greatest interest. They did not appear to my mind, however to require special replies, from the Department, nor to call for other instructions beyond those originally given to you under date of the 18th of last June. Circumstances and events, beyond control, caused those instructions to become in a great degree nugatory; nevertheless the information received from you concerning the conditions and changes in Central Europe was useful and interesting; and, I am now directed by the President to inform you that your whole conduct under those instructions appears marked by prudence, and has met with his entire satisfaction.

You will perceive in looking over the proceedings of Congress, that on the 15th January, Mr.

Douglas of Illinois, submitted to the Senate a Resolution, requesting the President to communicate to that Body a copy of the instructions given to the Agent of the United States who was employed to visit Hungary, during the recent war between that country and Austria; and, of the correspondence by and with such agent, so far as the publication of the same may be consistent with the public interest. We do not know whether this resolution has yet passed, or will pass; but if it do the President is prepared to communicate, it may be in confidence, every portion of your late correspondence which shall appear to him to be called for by the Resolution together with the instructions of the Department.

You have more than once called attention to the period when your present duties ought to cease. I have submitted the question to the President and he has fixed for their termination the 7th. November last, which is 31 days after the day you returned to Paris, you yourself having in your despatch No 13 of the 8th of October intimated that you considered your regular correspondence as having closed on that day. Your per diem allowance was fixed at 10<sup>fr</sup> a day and made to commence on the 12<sup>th</sup> of July last, and the sum of \$1000 was advanced to you on account. This leaves a balance in your favor, of \$190. for which a letter of Credit on the Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, requesting them to honor your drafts for that amount, is herewith transmitted.

There is also due the amount of your travelling and other necessary personal expenses, during your absence from Paris and until your return to that City. As soon as you shall have

made out an account, accompanied by vouchers, and transmitted the same to Washington for adjustment and settlement, the balance that may then be found due will be remitted; or, if you desire it, remain to your credit until you return to the United States. On this subject, be pleased to advise the Department.

The question of sending a special mission to Tuscany, Switzerland, and Greece, is still under consideration. Should it appear to the President's judgment, after further reflection, that a special Agent to those countries, would be likely, essentially, to advance our commercial interests, the services you have already rendered on several occasions, will undoubtedly recommend you for the trust.

Your interesting despatch of 13 December last, No. 21, received here on the 2<sup>d</sup> ultimo, was immediately referred to the Secretary of the Navy.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
John M. Clayton.

Department of State,  
Washington, April 10. 1850.

A. Dudley Mann, Esquire,  
19 Boulevard Montmartre, Paris.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you, that in compliance with the request, contained in your despatch No. 23, of the 19<sup>th</sup> of February last, I have opened a credit in your favor with the Bankers of the United States, in London, to the amount of seven hundred and fifty dollars on account of travelling and other personal expenses under your late appointment as Special Agent to Hungary. A duplicate copy of the letter of credit is herewith transmitted.

You will be good enough, as early as you can,



to transmit your accounts and vouchers for final settlement

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your obedient servant.  
John M. Clayton.

Department of State,  
Washington, 16th February, 1850.

To Benjamin C. Green

Sir,

Your despatches to N° 4 inclusive have been received. The information and suggestions which they contain are valuable. The facts which you mention; however, in regard to the application of the Dominican authorities for the protection of France, which must have been made from a dread of further invasions on the part of the Haytiens, would seem to indicate that the independence of the Republic is not established with such firmness as to warrant us in concluding a treaty with them. It is deemed advisable, therefore, that under existing circumstances you should make no overture for this purpose. The period limited for the duration of your mission, will have expired by the time this communication reaches you. As soon thereafter as may be convenient you will take leave of the members of the Executive Government of the Dominican Republic, but will be careful to assure them that we heartily sympathize in their efforts for independence, hope that they may be crowned with success and that a republican government may there be established adequate to the protection and development of the industrial pursuits of the inhabitants and to the repulse of

the only foreign invaders whom they have occasion to dread.

The Department has requested the Secretary of the Navy to send a vessel of war to the City of St Domingo for the purpose of receiving you on board and taking you to Port au Prince. On reaching there, your proceedings with reference to that part of your instructions which relates to Hayti, will be governed by circumstances and cannot in advance be prescribed more in detail. If, however, you should be unsuccessful in regard to the recognitions of Consuls of the United States, and the claims of our citizens against that Government, you will intimate to the Haytian authorities that this government will not view with indifference any further incursions on their part into the territories of the Dominican Republic for warlike or predatory purposes. You will endeavor to bring your correspondence to a speedy close in order that you may embark for the United States in the same vessel of war which will take you to Port au Prince.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

John M. Clayton.

Department of State

Washington 22<sup>nd</sup> April, 1850

To Robert Greenhow Esquire &c. &c. &c.  
Sir,

In a despatch addressed to this Department under date the 13<sup>th</sup> of January, last, Mr Walsh, the Acting Charge d'Affaires of the United States at Mexico, states I have been requested by some American citizens

here who have claims before the Mexican Commission at Washington, to suggest that an agent should be sent to this country for the purpose of seeking information in regard to the claims which have been presented to the Board of Commissioners to examine and decide upon claims on Mexico under the late Treaty, some of which they affirm could easily be proved here to be unjust.

As the United States have assumed the payment of all the claims which may be allowed by the Board, the President deems it important to the public interests involved, that the suggestion contained in Mr. Marsh's despatch should be adopted. You have accordingly been selected as an agent for the purpose of proceeding to Mexico and obtaining the information referred to. You will receive herewith a list of such claims as have been presented to the Board but not definitely decided. This will serve as a guide for your enquiries. You are also herewith provided with a letter introducing you to Mr. Litcher, the United States' Minister at Mexico. You will confer freely with him as to the course to be pursued in making the search, for which he will afford you all necessary facilities. Your investigations will be directed towards obtaining such documentary proof as may tend to show that the acts complained of on the part of the claimants were not in contravention of the Treaty of 1832, between the United States and Mexico or of the Law of Nations. Any proof, however, tending to show the unfounded or fraudulent nature of the complaints, would be desirable. As the Mexican government has stipulated to furnish gratuitously

a transcript of those documents only which may be required by the Claimants through the Board of Commissioners, this government must expect to pay for copies of such documents as you may call for. You will accordingly state to the officer who may have the custody of those documents that you are prepared to pay the usual price for the transcripts. When obtained, you will be careful to have them properly authenticated so that the Commissioners may refer to them as evidence in behalf of the United States.

Your compensation will be at the rate of eight dollars a day, from the time of your departure from this City until the termination of your mission, which must be by the first of October next. You will also be allowed your necessary travelling expenses, of which you will keep an accurate account which must be supported by vouchers in every instance where they can be obtained. The expenses incident to your abode in the City of Mexico are not, however, to be considered as travelling expenses.

You will also receive herewith a passport, which you will find useful.

The sum of one thousand dollars is now advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, very respectfully

Your obedient servant

John M. Clayton

No. 3.

Department of State,  
Washington, May, 16, 1850.

Joseph Palestier, Esquire,

Special Envoy of the United States to divers nations of the East,  
Batavia.

Sir: Since your departure from this country, the following

communications from you have reached this Department; No 1 to 8 inclusive of your numbered despatches; as also your letters of the 28th. November, the 8th & 25 December, 1849, and the 27th. January last.

In your No. 8. you acquainted the Department, that, in all probability, the Plymouth would have to return to this country, before you could have executed all the duties of your mission, and suggest the propriety, that another ship should take you on board at Batavia, or that Commodore Vorhees should be directed to complete the cruise with you.

From the enclosed answer of the Secretary of the Navy, to my letter of the 13th instant in which I transmitted to him a copy of your despatch No. 8. you will perceive, that the Honorable Secretary of the Navy considers it impracticable, to extend the time fixed for the return of the Plymouth. As, however, the "Famestown" and a Steamer will in a short time be despatched to East India, another opportunity will be given to you, to finish your mission by availing yourself of either of these vessels.

I shall request the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, to instruct the commanders of these vessels, to offer you every facility for executing the orders of this Department.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your Obedient servant,  
John M. Clayton.



Department of State,  
Washington, June, 15, 1850.

A. Dudley Mann, Esquire,  
Special Agent of the United States to the  
Government of the Swiss Confederation.  
Sir:

In closing my letter to you of the 1<sup>st</sup> of February last, I stated that the question of sending a special agent for commercial objects to Switzerland remained still under consideration. An unusual pressure of public business has hitherto delayed the decision of this question.

Since the date of our national existence we have hailed with pleasure all liberal demonstrations throughout the world and have been emulous to be the first to acknowledge new States claiming admission into the family of nations. But with the old Helvetic republic which has existed for centuries and which has ever been endeared to us by the liberality of its institutions and by the orderly deportment and character of its citizens, it may be thought that we have been too neglectful of diplomatic intercourse. At this period when the reactionary movement of continental Europe seems to threaten the obliteration of liberal political institutions we owe it to the character of our own free government, as well as to the commercial interests of our country to strengthen, by all the means at our disposal, the ties, which bind us to the Swiss confederation, which like our own happy land is the home of the free. We are aware that the total subversion of Swiss nationality

has been threatened; and the sentiments of the American Government cannot be those of indifference to the fate of the Helvetic Republic. We do not propose to make any physical demonstration in its behalf, nor in behalf of the friends of national civil liberty in France, Germany and elsewhere. But it must not be imagined that we look upon their noble struggles to establish and maintain liberty upon a durable basis as unconcerned spectators. We regard as brothers and benefactors of the human family those enlightened and inflexible patriots in continental Europe, who have continued steadfast in their purpose to give to their countrymen such permanent institutions as Washington and his contemporaries gave to America. That they may be eminently successful in the realization of their just aims, is assuredly the earnest prayer of our Government, as it is that of the freemen who sustain it.

The importance of the preservation of the nationality of Switzerland to the United States in a commercial view cannot be mistaken. Our products enter the Cantons chiefly thro the ports of Havre and Antwerp; but Switzerland with a population of something less than two millions and a half, is reckoned to be the consumer of 150,000 bales of American cotton as well as much of our tobacco, rice and other products. The Swiss duties on tobacco are merely nominal, as they are upon the other products of the United States. Were the confederation even now to enter the <sup>Germanic</sup> Zollverein, the heavy duties amounting to  $\$3.35$  per cwt.

on tobacco, now levied by that Union would add to the oppression of the regie, and enormous duties in other countries already so deeply affecting that American staple. Hitherto no considerations, whether of a political or commercial character seem to have impelled our Government so far as to enter into an ordinary treaty of amity and commerce with the Helvetic confederation, or to hold with it, any diplomatic intercourse whatever. One effort was made to conclude a treaty with Switzerland which failed from a concurrence of fortuitous circumstances, and not from design. With the history of this proposition the Chief object of which was to arrive with the assurances of amity usual in such instruments some important stipulations for the extradition of criminals you are well acquainted. You well remember that this treaty fell to the ground because the period for the exchange of ratifications, which was only six months, expired before the Swiss confederation could be consulted as to an amendment proposed by the Senate of the United States, at the time of its confirmation by that Body. A copy of that treaty accompanies these instructions, and you will renew that proposition as it was approved by the Senate, combining with it such stipulations of a commercial character as may be deemed just and liberal, and best calculated to strengthen the bonds of friendship and alliance between the two Sister Republics.

It is supposed that the objects of your

313

mission can be easily accomplished in three months. But I do not propose to limit you to that precise period. In the meantime I shall expect full and frequent reports from you, as on former occasions when engaged in the public service.

You will herewith receive the following papers necessary in the execution of the duties hereby assigned to you by the President as Special Agent to the Swiss Confederation.

- 1, A full power.
- 2, Letter addressed to the Minister of foreign affairs of Switzerland and an office copy of the same.
- 3, A special passport.
- 4, A letter of credit on the Bankers of the United States in London, authorizing them to pay your drafts at the rate of \$4,500 per annum beginning on the 15<sup>th</sup> instant, the date of these instructions. This allowance will supersede the trouble of keeping and rendering the usual detailed account of expenses. The sum of \$200 is here advanced to you on account.

I am, Sir, respectfully,  
Your Obedient servant,  
John M. Clayton.

Department of State,  
Washington June 29, 1850.

To Commodore Charles Morris,

Yc, Yc, Yc.

Sir: The President directs that you proceed as soon as possible to Havana in the War Steamer Vixen - that on your arrival there you request an audience of the Governor and



Captain General of Cuba representing to him that you bear a message to him from the President of the United States of importance to his country, as well as your own. On being admitted to his presence, you will demand of him the immediate release of all the prisoners taken at Contoy and without the Spanish jurisdiction. When making this demand in the name and by the authority of the President of the United States, you will repeat to the Governor and Captain General of Cuba the assurance heretofore conveyed to him and his Government that the Government of the United States has never ceased to perform every duty enjoined upon it by our treaty with Spain and that it will faithfully continue in the discharge of those duties so long as the peaceful relations of the two countries shall continue; That the President expects in return for this friendly disposition and conduct, the strictest observance of the rights of the United States and their citizens, from Spain; - that he recognizes no right on the part of the Spanish authorities to try and punish the prisoners taken at Contoy and that he will view their punishment by the authorities of Cuba as an outrage upon the rights of this country. Without enlarging upon the grounds taken, in making the demand through the consul, of which you are fully informed, the President is satisfied from the reports which he has received of the evidence taken before Judge Marvin at Key West, as well as from other information which he deems entirely reliable, that the men taken at Contoy had embarked to go to Chagres, and if any of them had ever designed to invade Cuba they had reported of that design, and



abandoned it. Under these circumstances the President cannot consent that the lives or liberties of citizens of the United States shall be forfeited, or that the question of the truth of the evidence above mentioned shall be referred to any foreign tribunal.

You will say to the Governor that your mission has been occasioned by intelligence that the demand heretofore made by the Consul, Mr. Campbell in regard to these prisoners was refused on the ground among others, that the Consul had no diplomatic powers. In reply to the demand made by Mr. Campbell we learn, that he was referred to the Spanish Minister in Washington Don Angel Calderon de la Barca, and to the Court of Madrid. The views of this Government on the whole subject have been fully made known to the Spanish Minister residing at Washington, of which he has doubtless fully advised the Government at Madrid, and the Captain General of Cuba. This Government has no reason to suppose that a demand so just and reasonable would not now be acceded to by that Minister, who is no less distinguished among us for his humanity, than his justice, and who, while zealously, on all occasions maintaining and defending the rights of Spain, has never shown himself insensible to the importance of preserving the amicable relations which have so long existed between our respective countries. As to the reference made by the Governor and Captain General to the Court of Madrid, you will say to that distinguished functionary, that in the judg-

ment of the President of the United States, were he to abandon these prisoners to the consequences of the confinement which they must undergo in prison in such a climate as that of Havana at this season of the year, until a demand could be made upon the Court of Madrid, and an answer returned, it would amount to a probable sacrifice of the lives of many of them, and a desertion of the duty of this government to protect its own citizens.

The owners of the barque Georgiana and the Brig Susan Loud have exhibited to this Department statements to prove the innocence of the Captains who chartered those vessels, and you will inform the Governor and Captain General of Cuba that this Government expects those vessels to be returned to their owners with damages for their capture and detention. Those statements confirm the testimony taken before Judge Marvin of the innocence of the prisoners of any intention to invade Cuba, which testimony has we learn, been fully communicated to the Governor and Captain General.

Should the Captain General refuse to release the prisoners upon your demand, you will then enquire fully into the manner in which they have been treated, their present and past condition, whether any have died or are sick, and what attention has been paid to them, and what is that evidence upon which the Spanish authorities rely to establish their guilt? For this purpose you will demand admittance to all the prisoners in the presence of the American Consul, and upon your return you will make a full report,

317  
on all these subjects.

You will also respectfully request of the Captain General all the testimony which he has obtained to enable this Government to prosecute any person or persons in the United States, who have been engaged either in invading Cuba or in getting up an expedition for that purpose, and you will say to him that I am encouraged to make this request by Don Luis Calderon de la Barca, who assures me that some such testimony is in possession of the Spanish authorities, and will be cheerfully tendered to this Government to enable it to maintain its treaty stipulations with Spain.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your Obedient servant,  
John M. Clayton.

N<sup>o</sup> 4.]

Department of State,  
Washington, 15<sup>th</sup> February, 1857.

Joseph Balestier, Esq<sup>r</sup>

& & & Singapore.

Sir—As your mission to the East, owing to causes, which have been probably beyond your control, has not, thus far, produced any important results, and does not seem to promise much for the future, I have thought it proper, that that mission should be terminated. At the same time it is admitted, that you have met with difficulties, obstructions and delays, which were not anticipated at the time of your appointment. It is, by no means, necessary for you, to return to the United States, merely to be the bearer of the important Convention, which you announce as having been concluded by you with the Sultan of Bruni; and of that, which you were, at the date of your last despatch, N<sup>o</sup> 24, of the 6<sup>th</sup> December, last, on the eve of concluding

with Rajah Brooke. Either or both of these Conventions may be transmitted to the United States by the first homeward bound national vessel, or by any other safe conveyance, and, with it or them, all the books, papers and documents connected with the special mission.

Your compensation, commencing on the 18<sup>th</sup> of August, 1849, will be made to cease on the 20<sup>th</sup> of April, next, which will allow a reasonable time for this despatch to reach you. — You will be paid up to that date, in conformity with the instructions received by you, under date of 23<sup>rd</sup> of August, 1849.

Your accounts & vouchers you will transmit, as usual, for settlement, and the balance, that may be found due to you, will be held subject to your order.

Your despatches, to No. 24. inclusive, have been received at the Department.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

Dan<sup>l</sup> Webster.

Department of State,

Washington, 10<sup>th</sup> June, 1851.

Commodore John H. Aulick

& & &

Sir. — The moment is near, when the last link in the chain of oceanic steam-navigation is to be formed. From China and the East-Indies to Egypt, thence through the Mediterranean and the Atlantic Ocean to England, thence again to our happy shores, and other parts of this great Continent, from our own ports to the Southern-most part of the Isthmus, that connects the two Western Continents; and from its Pacific coast, north and southwards, as far as civilization has spread, — the steamers of other nations and of our own, carry intelligence, the wealth of the world, and thousands of travellers.

It is the President's opinion, that steps should be taken at once, to enable our enterprising merchants, to supply the last link in that great chain, which unites all nations of the world, by

the early establishment of a line of Steamers from California to China. In order to facilitate this enterprise, it is desirable, that we should obtain from the Emperor of Japan permission, to purchase from his subjects the necessary supplies of coal, which our steamers on their out- and inward voyages may require. The well known jealousy with which the Japanese Empire has, for the last two centuries, rejected all overtures from other nations to open its ports to their vessels, - embarrasses all new attempts, to change the exclusive policy of that country.

The interests of commerce, and even those of humanity, demand, however, that we should make another appeal to the Sovereign of that country, in asking him to sell to our Steamers, - not the manufactures of his artisans or the results of the toil of his husbandmen, - but a gift of Providence, deposited by the Creator of all things in the depths of the Japanese Islands, for the benefit of the human family.

By the President's direction I now transmit to you a letter to the Emperor of Japan, (with an open copy,) which you are to carry to Jeddo, his capital, in your flagship, accompanied by as many of the vessels of the Squadron under your command, as may conveniently be employed in this service. A Chinese translation of this letter will be furnished to you by the United States Legation at Canton, or sent to your anchorage at Hong Kong or Macao.

At one of the latter places you will probably meet with a national vessel, detached by the Commodore of the Squadron in the Pacific, - (as you will perceive by the enclosed copy of a correspondence between this and the Navy Department,) to carry to you a number of shipwrecked Japanese mariners, who were, some time ago, picked up at sea by the Bayne Auckland. These men you will take with you to Jeddo, and deliver them over to the officers of the Emperor, giving them through your interpreter the assurance, that the American Government will never fail to treat with kindness any of the Natives of Japan, whom misfortune may bring to our shores; and that it expects similar treatment of such



of its own citizens, who may be driven on the coasts of Japan.

The letter of the President to the Emperor of Japan, you will deliver to such of his high officers, as he may appoint for the purpose of receiving it. To them you will, also, explain the main object of your visit.

Mineral coal is so abundant in Japan, that the Government of that country can have no reasonable objection to supply our steamers, at fair prices, with that great necessity of commerce. One of the eastern ports of Nippon would be the most desirable place for this purpose. Should, however, the Government of Japan persist in following out its system of exclusiveness, you might perhaps induce them, to consent to the transportation of the coal by their own vessels to a neighboring island, easy of access, where the steamers could supply their wants, avoiding thus the necessity of an intercourse with any large number of the people of the country.

It is considered important that you should avail yourself of every occasion to impress on those Japanese officers, with whom you will be brought in contact, that the Government of the United States does not possess any power over the religion of its own citizens, and that there is therefore no cause to apprehend that it will ever interfere with the religion of other countries.

The President, although fully aware of the great reluctance hitherto shown by the Japanese Government to enter into treaty stipulations with any foreign nation, a feeling which it is sincerely wished that you may be able to overcome, - has thought it proper, in anticipation of this latter favorable contingency, to invest you with full power to negotiate & sign a treaty of Amity and Commerce between the United States and the Empire of Japan.

I transmit, herewith, the Act of the President clothing you with that Power, as also copies of the treaty between the United States and China, with Siam and with Muscat, which may, to a certain extent, be of

up to you as precedents. It is important, that you should secure to our vessels the right to enter one or more of the ports of Japan, and there to dispose of their cargoes, either by sale or by barter, without being subjected to extravagant port-charges; and even more important is it, that the Government of Japan should bind itself to protect American sailors and property, which may be wrecked on their shores. The second Article of our Treaty with Muscat, and the 5th Article of the Treaty with Siam embrace these objects.

Every treaty has to be submitted to the Senate, for ratification, as you are aware. In consideration of the great distance between the two countries, and unforeseen difficulties, it would be prudent, should you succeed in effecting the object proposed, to fix the period for the exchange of the ratifications at three years.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel Webster.

Department of State,

Washington, 18th. January, 1851.

To R. M. Walsh, Esquire,

Be Be Be

Sir.

In a circular note to your predecessor Mr. B. E. Green, of the 22nd of February last, and to the British and French Consuls at the City of St. Domingo, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic solicited the mediation of the Governments of the United States, France and Great Britain for the purpose of bringing about a peace between the Empire of Haiti and that Republic—

It is presumed that a copy of the circular was forthwith communicated to their respective governments by the two last named functionaries, for in a note to the Department of the 11th of May last, Sir Henry L. Bulwer, Her Britannic Majesty's Minister here, stated that he had been instructed to represent that the French Government had expressed its willingness to cooperate with the governments of Great Britain and of the United States for the purpose adverted to and suggested a course to be pursued. Mr. Clayton replied under date the 20th of May, that upon the return of Mr. Green to Washington, his correspondence would be submitted to the Senate with a nomination of a *Chargé d'Affaires* to the Dominican Republic, and that if the nomination should be confirmed, the President would be prepared to cooperate with the governments of England and France in the manner and for the purpose suggested. The short interval which elapsed between the return of Mr. Green and the decease of President Taylor combined with other circumstances, prevented the nomination referred to, and it has since, upon reconsideration, been deemed expedient to confide the business on the part of this government to a special Agent. You have accordingly been selected to act in that character. You will herewith receive letters from Sir Henry L. Bulwer and M. Boislecompte, introducing you to the Consuls of Great Britain and France respectively at Port au Prince and the City of St. Domingo. You will also receive a copy of the instructions which, pursuant to orders from his government Sir

Henry proposes to address <sup>to</sup> Mr. Usher the British Consul at Port-au-Prince, and I am assured by M. Boislecompte that his government will address instructions of a similar tenor to the Consul of France at the same place. The motives and objects of the intervening parties are so clearly and luminously set forth in these instructions that it is unnecessary for me to advert to them. I entirely concur in the views which they express and expect that you will be governed by them. On arriving at Port-au-Prince you will accordingly ~~in~~ seeking a conference with Messrs Usher and the Consul of France upon the subject of your mission, and particularly with a view of inducing the Emperor Soulouque to consent to a lengthened truce or a permanent peace with the Dominicans. As in coöperating for this end, the three governments are actuated by philanthropic views to which they believe any material interests which all or either may have in the question are quite subordinate, you will endeavor, in all your communications, with your colleagues and with either the Dominican or the Haytian governments, to keep your mind free from any prejudice resulting from color or forms of government. You will not deny justice to the Emperor Soulouque because he and his subjects are of African extraction and his government professes to be monarchical, and you will not be partial in your judgments in favor of the Dominican Government, because its



officers are supposed to be for the most part of the Castilian race, and because it claims to be Republican in its form.

The material interests of the three countries, however, are largely involved in the restoration and preservation of peace between the contending parties in St. Domingo.

France is a creditor of the government of the Emperor Soulouque to a large amount.

She cannot hope for a discharge of her debt when the resources of his country, instead of being developed by pacific pursuits and in part, at least, applied to that purpose, are checked in their growth and wasted in a war with a contemnerous State.

Great Britain and France are both interested in securing that great additional demand for their productions which must result from the impulse to be expected for industry in Haiti and the Dominican Republic from a termination of the war, and the United States have a similar interest both from the augmentation of their trade with the Island which would then ensue, and from the consideration that their commercial prosperity is intimately connected with that of both France and Great Britain.

When, therefore, you shall have held free and full conferences with your colleagues and shall have ascertained the reciprocal claims of the parties to the war, if the Emperor Soulouque shall insist upon maintaining <sup>all</sup> a belligerent attitude until his demands shall have been satisfied by the opposite party, you will unite with your colleagues in remonstrating against this course on his part.



If the remonstrance should prove to be unavailing, you will signify to the Emperor that you shall give immediate notice to your government that the President, with the concurrence of Congress, may adopt such measures in cooperation with the governments of England and France as may cause the intervention of the three powers to be respected, and you will lose no time in communicating the result to this Department. The Emperor should be made properly aware of the dangers which he and his country may encounter, if he should be unfortunately advised to reject reasonable terms of pacification, but you will stop at remonstrance until further orders.

If, however, your joint and concurrent representations should induce the Emperor Souldoume to make an abatement of his demands, which you and your colleagues may deem reasonable, you will, in concert with them, make this known to the Dominican Government and will recommend their adoption of a peace on that basis. You will, however, give a patient hearing to any objections which that government may advance, and, if you and your colleagues should deem those objections solid, you will communicate them to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti and will require from him an answer to them. If this answer should not be given within a reasonable time, or if when given it should not prove to be satisfactory, you will then conjointly with your colleagues require the

Emperor to conclude a permanent peace with the Dominican government upon the basis which you may jointly prescribe to him, or to consent to a truce with that government of not less than ten years.

You will write to the Department as frequently as opportunities may permit, in order that, if further instructions should be necessary, they may, after consultation with the Ministers of Great Britain and France, be transmitted accordingly.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Daniel Webster.

Confidential.

Department of State,  
Washington, 18th January, 1855.

To R. M. Walsh, Esquire,  
Sir:

Although in the letter of the Department of this date you are directed to be governed in your proceedings in St. Domingo by the views expressed in the instructions of Sir Henry L. Bulwer to Mr. Usher, yet as the latter may conceive those instructions to warrant him in demanding from the Dominican Republic in behalf of the Emperor Soulouque, concessions which, if yielded, would, it is believed, trench upon the just rights of that Republic, and would therefore render insecure any peace which may be established between the parties, it is deemed advisable to advert to those points, in order that you may endeavor to resist them so far as you can compatibly with the main object of your mission.

It is probable that Soulouque may require an extension of his dominions so as to include a part of the territory formerly belonging to the Spanish quarter of the Island, but now embraced within the territory of the Dominican Republic. This pretension will, it is presumed, be set up on the ground that the population of the French part of the Island is much more numerous than that of the Spanish part, and yet that the number of square miles embraced by the former is considerably less than that embraced by the latter. There might be some weight in this pretension if the difference between the areas of the territories of the parties respectively were greater than that which actually exists; if the boundaries between them were not naturally good; or if the population of Soulouque's dominions were inconveniently crowded or were likely to become so within any appreciable time. As the reverse of all this, however, is believed to be the truth, you will object to any extension of Soulouque's territory. If, however, a treaty of peace should be concluded between the parties, the boundary should therein be defined so as in future to leave no cause of dispute between them respecting it.

If, also, the Emperor Soulouque, should require from his adversary any concession of a humiliating character, such as the hoisting of his flag at the City of Domingo, even temporarily, you will oppose it as being incompatible with the actual state of the

contending parties, and as being certain to leave a rancorous feeling in the bosoms of the Dominicans, dangerous to the perpetuity of peace. They have shown much gallantry in expelling the Haitians in 1844 and in repulsing the subsequent attempts to re-subjugate them. From the information in possession of the Department, it is believed that they desire peace, not so much through any consciousness of inability to maintain their independence, as from a wish to cultivate the arts of peace and thereby develop the vast and almost virgin resources of their part of the Island. The mode of warfare adopted by the Haitians, impelled as they have on former occasions been, not by the lust of dominion only, but by their savage antipathy to a different race, is shocking to humanity, denounced by international law, and cannot claim any sympathy from civilized communities.

The Department understands that one of Soulouque's pretexts for bearing arms against the Dominicans is, that unless he can reestablish Haitian authority in their territory, he cannot without the revenue which would then be collected in their ports, resume the payment of the Haitian debt to France. There is some cause to apprehend that this pretext has not been without influence in the French councils adverse to the Dominicans. It is difficult however to understand why it should there have made any impression, especially when it is considered that the Ordinance of Charles X. in 1825, by which the Independence of Haiti is recognized upon the condition of their paying 150,000,000,



frances to France, expressly confining that recognition to the French part of the Island.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

Daniel Webster.

Department of State,  
Washington, 18th. January, 1854.  
To R. M. Walsh, Esquire,  
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:

Mr. B. E. Green was instructed to propose to the Haitian government an arrangement for the reciprocal recognition of United States Consuls in Haiti and of Haitian Consuls in the United States. Any arrangement which he might make for the purpose, however, was not to bind his own government until made known here for consideration. Accordingly upon his application, the Commercial Agents of the United States in Haiti were recognized as Consuls, and the Department has received a letter from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Haiti under date the 7th. of June, last, announcing the appointment of Mr. B. C. Clark as Haitian Consul at Boston and requesting his recognition in that character. With this request we are not prepared to comply, but we are willing that he or any other person not of African extraction should be appointed Commercial Agent of Haiti at Boston or any other United States port where Haitian commerce may be supposed to require such



officers. This is the class of officers which United States now have and for many years past have had residing in certain Haitian ports. They had experienced inconvenience in discharging their duties from the refusal of the Haitian authorities to correspond with them in their official character. This government, however, would have no objection to receive and consider any communications which the Commercial Agents of Haiti in the United States might address to it respecting the commercial or navigating interests of that country, and will therefore expect that the Commercial Agents of the United States in Haiti will receive similar treatment from that government.

You may inform the Haitian Minister for Foreign Affairs that there is nothing in this arrangement which ought to offend any just pride in his government. It is the course ordinarily adopted and asented to by governments who, for reasons of high expediency, may not think proper to commission or receive consuls to reside at particular ports. The United States have a Commercial Agent at St. Thomas, because the Danish Government declines to recognize a Consul there.

It is to be presumed, however, that, in process of time, and perhaps before long, if the Haitian government shall abandon its ambitious projects of foreign conquest, shall devote its attention to the improvement of its own people and shall succeed in that object so as to command the respect of dispassionate and impartial men, no nation whose interests may dictate the measure,

231.  
will hesitate to send Consuls to their ports  
or to recognize Haitian Consuls in its own  
ports.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Daniel Webster.

Department of State,  
Washington, 18th January 1857.

To R. M. Walsh, Esquire,

Yc Yc Yc  
Sir:

Your compensation as <sup>what you need for services</sup> Special Agent  
of the United States to the Dominican  
Republic and Haiti, will be at the rate of  
ten dollars a day from the period of your  
receiving your instructions until your  
return here in addition to which, your ne-  
cessary travelling expenses will be allowed  
you. You will keep a strict account of your  
expenses, actually incurred, and take vouchers  
in all cases where they can be obtained.  
The sum of one thousand dollars is now ad-  
vanced to you on account.

It is expected that the business of your  
mission may be completed within four months.  
If, however, any obstacle not now foreseen  
should prevent its conclusion within that  
period, or if your services should be required  
in St. Domingo for any purpose not expressed  
in your instructions, the expediency of author-  
izing you to remain there longer will be taken  
into consideration, and the rate of your com-  
pensation fixed anew.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
Daniel Webster.

To His Excellency  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Dominican Republic.

Sir:

Allow me to introduce to your Excellency Mr. Robert M. Walsh, who visits the Dominican Republic as a Special Agent of the United States for objects which he will in due time make known to Your Excellency. He is aware of the interest which we take in the prosperity of that Republic, of our strong desire to cultivate its friendship and to deserve it by all the good offices which may be in our power. He is also aware of my zeal to promote these by whatever may depend upon my ministry. I have no doubt that Mr. Walsh will so conduct himself as to merit your confidence, and I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

Daniel Webster.

Department of State;  
Washington, 18th January, 1851.

To His Excellency  
The Minister for Foreign Affairs  
of the Empire of Haiti.

Sir:

This will be presented to you by R. M. Walsh, Esquire, who visits Port au Prince as a Special Agent of the United States for purposes which he will in due time make known to your Excellency. I trust that Your Excellency will

receive him with the respect due to his official and personal character, and I avail myself of the occasion to offer to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

Daniel Webster.

Department of State,  
Washington, 18th. January, 1851.

Department of State,  
Washington, 23<sup>rd</sup>. August, 1851.  
To Commodore Foxhall A. Parker,  
    a.      a.      a.

Sir:

This Department has been officially informed by the Consul of the United States at Havana, that fifty persons taken from boats off the coast of Cuba, were brought to that City, on the night of the 15th. instant and were the next morning tried and shot. Information derived from other sources renders it probable that many of them were citizens of the United States. This is sufficient to warrant and require an immediate inquiry into the facts and circumstances attending so summary and sanguinary a punishment. The President consequently, directs that you will proceed at once to Havana in the vessel under your command. On arriving there, you will obtain an audience of the Governor and Captain General of Cuba, and will then express to him the regret of the President that the persons referred to should have been deemed guilty of an offence, requiring, in the judgment of the Spanish authorities,



so severe a punishment. You will also inform him that it is expected that if citizens of the United States were among the persons shot, the offence with which they were charged was satisfactorily proved. You will accordingly request of him a copy of the proceedings of the court which sentenced the prisoners. It is presumed that those proceedings will show the names of the accused; the countries where they were born or to which they owed allegiance; the position of the boats at the time when they were captured; the course they were taking and whether the persons on board of them were armed. If, however, these facts should not be stated or if you should not obtain a copy of the proceedings, you will endeavor to ascertain the same facts from other sources.

Mr. Owen also apprizes the Department that the United States Mail Steamer Falcon, Lieutenant Rogers, commanding, was several times fired over by a Spanish Steamer and boarded on her last voyage from Chagres to Havana. Although the Captain General expressed regret for this occurrence and promised that it should not be repeated, it seems somewhat doubtful whether the Captain of the Steamer was or was not obeying the orders of some superior officer in the course which he pursued. You will endeavor to ascertain the truth in relation to this and also whether or not the Flag of the Falcon was hoisted at the time the firing took place.

You will assure the Captain General that every thing within the power of this government has been and will continue to be done, towards discharging the obligations of the United States to Spain. You will also assure him, that if,



hereafter, unhappily, citizens of the United States should be so forgetful of their obligations of obedience to the laws of their own country, and of regard to the rights of Spain as to be engaged in hostile expeditions against the Island of Cuba, the President earnestly desires that they will not be punished except upon the clearest proofs of guilt and without an obvious necessity. A contrary course on the part of the Spanish authorities will be sure to increase the difficulties in the performance of the duties of the United States as a friendly neutral power, and might render the discharge of those duties impracticable.

This Department will expect to receive from you a full report upon the subjects of this instruction.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
W. S. Derrick,  
Acting Secretary,

### Memorandum.

Mr. Crampton at an interview with Mr. Crittenden at the Department of State, on the 27th. of September 1855, stated that he had been directed by Her Majesty's Government to say to the United States Secretary of State, that Her Majesty's Government had learned with great regret that expeditions have again been prepared in the Ports of the United States for an attack upon

a Territory belonging to a Sovereign at peace with the United States and in friendly relations with Her Majesty.

Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that the Government of the United States will use all possible diligence to prevent and punish proceedings which are in violation both of the laws of the United States, and of the law of Nations; and Her Majesty's Government are persuaded that such measures, if taken in time, will accomplish their object.

But Her Majesty's Government deem it due to the frankness which ought to characterize the intercourse between the two Governments, to state to that of the United States, that Her Majesty's ships of war on the West Indian Station, will have orders to prevent by force any adventurers of any nation from landing with hostile intent upon the Island of Cuba.

At another interview, held at the same Department on the 6th of October, Mr. Critchenden replied verbally to Mr. Crampton as follows:

I am instructed by the President to express his regret that such orders as those mentioned in the despatch from Lord Palmerston, should have been deemed necessary and proper by the British Government.

So far as they have reference to lawless and unauthorized expeditions against the Island of Cuba, apprehended from citizens of the United States, it is only necessary to say that such expeditions are forbidden by the laws of this Republic, and that its Government is able

and determined to execute those laws. Evasions of them may occur, in spite of the utmost vigilance and energy; such instances are common to the laws of all countries. It is only by stealth and by favor of rare and accidental circumstances, that any such expeditions can escape from our shores; none of sufficient force or magnitude to create any serious apprehension for the safety of Cuba, and certainly none against which Spain herself is not abundantly able to protect that Island.

The Government of the United States, always determined, in perfect good faith, to maintain its neutral relations, and perform all its National obligations, condemns as strongly as the British Government, the lawless enterprises against which the orders in question appear to be directed, and the Government of the United States equally with the British Government desires their prevention or suppression.

But just and desirable as that end may be, the President could not witness without concern, any attempt to accomplish such an object by means which might eventually lead to encroachments on the rights of the people of the United States.

The President is of opinion that, so far as relates to this Republic and its citizens, such an interference as would result from the execution of those orders, if admitted to be rightful in themselves, would nevertheless be practically injurious in its consequences and do more harm than good. Their execution

would be the exercise of a sort of police over the seas in our immediate vicinity, covered as they are with our ships and our citizens, and it would involve, moreover, to some extent, the exercise of a jurisdiction to determine what expeditions were of the character denounced, and who were the guilty adventurers engaged in them.

The President cannot but apprehend that such orders could not be carried into effect without leading too probably to abuses and collisions that would constantly jeopard and might seriously disturb, that peace and good will which he sincerely desires to see cultivated and made perpetual between the United States and Great Britain.

The President deems it unnecessary to say more, at present, on the subject of these orders, than to add the expression of his hope that there may never arise any occasion for carrying them into execution.

N<sup>o</sup> 5.

Department of State,  
Washington, 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1851.

Joseph Balestier, Esq.

&amp; &amp;

Singapore.

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatches, to N<sup>o</sup> 31, of the 23<sup>rd</sup> April, with their enclosures.

In accordance with your wishes I have directed the Bankers of the United States at London to honor your drafts for the additional sum of three thousand Dollars on account of your salary.

A triplicate of instructions N<sup>o</sup> 4., of the 15<sup>th</sup> February, terminating your mission on the 20<sup>th</sup> April, last, is herewith transmitted.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Levi Webster.

N<sup>o</sup> 2.

Department of State,  
Washington 25<sup>th</sup> September, 1851.

A. Dudley Mann, Esq.  
4<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup> 2<sup>a</sup> Paris.

Sir. - The Convention of Friendship, Reciprocal establishments, commerce, & for the surrender of fugitive criminals between the United States of America, & the Swiss Confederation, concluded, & signed by you, at Berne, on the 25<sup>th</sup> of November, last, was, after mature consideration, submitted to the Senate, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February following, with a copy of the instructions under which you acted, and of your Despatch, of the 30<sup>th</sup> of November, explanatory of the articles of the Convention. That Body advised & consented to its ratification, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of March, with certain amendments. I transmit for your information, a copy of the President's communication, of the 13<sup>th</sup> of February last, submitting the Convention to the Senate, and a copy of the Senate's Resolution, of the 7<sup>th</sup> of March, advising and consenting to its ratification, with the amendments.

The President hopes, that these amendments will not prove a fatal objection on the part of the Swiss Confederation, and I have now the honor to transmit, by the hands & in the care of Mr. Henry Sargent, of this Department, a box containing the ratified copy of the Convention, and a special power from the President, authorizing you to make the exchange of the ratifications of the Convention. To effect this purpose, you will proceed immediately, after the receipt of these instructions, to Berne, provided the Diet shall be in session and likely to remain in session so long as to enable it to dispose of the Treaty; otherwise, it is presumed, the whole matter must be deferred until the next ordinary or extraordinary meeting of the Diet.

It is not perceived that your presence at Berne will be important, or necessary, until the Diet



shall assemble; or if the forms of proceeding in the Diet, or other causes should appear likely to delay its decision, for a considerable time, you might, perhaps, return to Paris, to remain there, until needed at Berne. On this point you must act according to your own discretion.

If no difficulty present itself, you will send home the ratified copy of the Convention to be received in exchange for the one now sent, by Mr Sargent, or by some safe conveyance from Paris or London. On this subject Mr Sargent has received instructions which he will exhibit to you. It may be, however, that unavoidable delay on the part of the Swiss Executive will render it proper for you to release Mr Sargent, who will, in that case, return to the United States without the Convention.

Your compensation, under the instructions of the 15<sup>th</sup> of June, of last year, was made to begin on that day; and in order to supersede the trouble of keeping and rendering the usual detailed account of expenses, you were authorised to draw upon the Bankers of the United States, in London, at the rate of four thousand five hundred Dollars per annum, which was to be in lieu of all other charges. For the reasons stated by you in your N<sup>o</sup> 8., of the 26<sup>th</sup> December, last, it seems proper, and is in conformity with your own views, that that compensation should cease at that rate. At the same rate, and in the same manner, you will be paid from the day you receive these instructions, until you return to Paris. Of those dates you will advise the Bankers & this Department, and transmit, to the fifth Auditor, a statement of your account for settlement.

I transmit, herewith, a duplicate letter of credit, on the Bankers in London, in accordance with the foregoing instructions.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

David Webster,

Secretary of State

Department of State,  
Washington, September 24., 1857.

Henry Largent, Esq.

Bearer of Despatches.

Sir.— You have been selected as bearer of Despatches from this Department, to Mr. A. Dudley Mann, whom you will find either in London, by applying to John Miller, the United States Despatch Agent, at 26 Henriette Street, Covent Garden; or in Paris, upon inquiry at the United States Consulate there. These despatches, and a box, containing a ratified copy of the Convention concluded in November last, by Mr. Mann, with the Swiss Confederation, are to be delivered without delay, and you will, therefore, proceed with them in your charge to Boston and embark in an early conveyance for the most convenient port on the route for your place of destination. You will immediately on reaching the place where Mr. Mann may be, deliver to him the despatches, & the Convention committed to your care. If, on your arrival at Paris, the Swiss Diet be in Session, you are at liberty to accompany Mr. Mann to Berne.

You will not remain however, either at Paris or Berne, more than a month, or six weeks. If, within that period, the Treaty be not ratified, you will return to the United States, leaving the Treaty to be sent thither by Mr. Mann. If, on arriving at Paris, it shall be found that the Swiss Diet will not be in session for some considerable time, you may immediately return.

Your compensation will be eight Dollars a day from the time of your leaving this city, until your return, if not unreasonably delayed, and all your necessary travelling expenses, actually incurred, of which you will keep a regular account, to be sustained by vouchers where they can be procured. The sum of eight hundred Dollars is advanced to you on account. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant. Daniel Webster.

## Memorandum

Department of State,  
Washington 3<sup>d</sup> Oct. 1851.

M<sup>r</sup> de Sartiges, the French Minister, in a conversation with the Acting Secretary of State to day, informed him that he had just received despatches from his Government, and that he was not apprized of any orders having been sent on its part to the French Squadron on the West India Station of the nature of those issued by the British Government to her ships of war there, — as made known to this Department by Mr. Crampton, the British Chargé d'Affaires here, — to prevent by force any hostile invasion of the Island of Cuba by the citizens or subjects of any foreign Government at peace with Spain.

Millard Fillmore,  
President of the United States of America,  
To His Imperial Majesty,  
The Emperor of Japan.

Great and Good Friend!

I send you this public letter by Commodore Matthew C. Perry, an officer of highest rank in the navy of the United States, and commander of the Squadron now visiting Your Imperial Majesty's dominions.

I have directed Commodore Perry to assure Your Imperial Majesty that I entertain the kindest feelings toward Your Majesty's person and government; and that I have no other object in sending him to Japan but to propose to Your Imperial Majesty that the United States and Japan should live in friendship and have commercial intercourse with each other.

The Constitution and Laws of the United States forbid all interference with the religions or political concerns of other Nations. I have particularly charged Commodore Perry to abstain from every act, which could possibly disturb the tranquillity of Your Imperial Majesty's dominions.

The United States of America reach from ocean to ocean and our territory of Oregon and State of California lie

directly opposite to the dominions of Your Imperial Majesty. Our Steam ships can go from California to Japan in eighteen days.

Our great State of California produces about sixty millions of dollars in Gold, every year, besides silver, quick-silver, precious stones, and many other valuable articles. Japan is also a rich and fertile country and produces many very valuable articles. Your Imperial Majesty's subjects are skilled in many of the arts. I am desirous that our two countries should trade with each other, for the benefit both of Japan and the United States.

We know that the ancient laws of Your Imperial Majesty's government do not allow of foreign trade except with the Chinese and the Dutch. But as the state of the world changes and new governments are formed, it seems to be wise from time to time to make new laws. There was a time when the ancient laws of Your Imperial Majesty's government were first made.

About the same time America, which is sometimes called the New World, was first discovered and settled by the Europeans. For a long time there were but a few people and they were poor. They have now become quite numerous; their commerce is very extensive; and they think that if Your Imperial Majesty were so far to change the ancient laws as to allow a free trade between the two countries, it would be extremely beneficial.



to both.

If Your Imperial Majesty is not satisfied that it would be safe altogether to abrogate the ancient laws which forbid foreign trade, they might be suspended for five or ten years, so as to try the experiment. If it does not prove as beneficial as was hoped, the Ancient laws can be restored. The United States often limit their treaties with foreign States to a few years, and then renew them or not, as they please.

I have directed Commodore Perry to mention another thing to Your Imperial Majesty. Many of our ships pass every year from California to China; and great numbers of our people pursue the Whale fishery near the shores of Japan. It sometimes happens in stormy weather that one of our ships is wrecked on Your Imperial Majesty's shores. In all such cases we ask and expect, that our unfortunate people should be treated with kindness and that their property should be protected, till we can send a vessel and bring them away. We are very much in earnest in this.

Commodore Perry is also directed by me to represent to Your Imperial Majesty, that we understand there is a great abundance of Coal and provisions in the Empire of Japan. Our Steam ships, in crossing the great ocean burn a great deal of Coal, and it is not

convenient to bring it all the way from America. We wish that our steamships and other vessels should be allowed to stop in Japan and supply themselves with coal, provisions and water. They will pay for them in money, or any thing else Your Imperial Majesty's subjects may prefer; and we request Your Imperial Majesty to appoint a convenient port in the Southern part of the Empire, where our vessels may stop for this purpose. We are very desirous of this.

These are the only objects for which I have sent Commodore Perry, with a powerful Squadron to pay a visit to Your Imperial Majesty's renowned City of Yeddo:—friendship, commerce, a supply of coal and provisions, and protection for our shipwrecked People.

We have directed Commodore Perry to beg Your Imperial Majesty's acceptance of a few presents. They are of no great value in themselves, but some of them may serve as specimens of the articles manufactured in the United States; and they are intended as tokens of our sincere and respectful friendship.

May the Almighty have Your Imperial Majesty in His great and holy keeping!

In Witness whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, & have subscribed the same with my name, at the City of Washington, in America, the seat of my Government, on the thirteenth day of the month of November,

in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

Your Good Friend,  
 Willard Willmore.

By the President  
 Edward Everett.  
 Secretary of State.

Willard Willmore,  
 President of the United States of America,

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting.

Know, ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of Matthew C. Perry, a Captain in the Navy, of the United States, I have invested him with full power, for and in the name of the said United States, to meet and confer with any person or persons furnished with like powers on the part of

and with him or them to negotiate, conclude and sign a convention or conventions, Treaty or Treaties, of and concerning the friendship, commerce and navigation of the two countries, and all matters and subjects connected therewith, which may be interesting to the two nations; Submitting the same to the President of the United States for his final ratification; and with the advice and consent

of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the eleventh day of November, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the seventy-seventh.

Millard Fillmore.

To the President:

Edward Everett

Secretary of State.

Millard Fillmore.

President of the United States of America,

To His Imperial Majesty,

The Emperor of Japan.

Reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and ability of Matthew C. Perry, a Captain in the Navy of the United States, I have invested him with full power, for and in the name of the said United States, to meet and confer with any person or persons furnished with like powers on the part of Your Imperial Majesty, and with him or them to negotiate, conclude and sign a convention or conventions, Treaty or Treaties, of and concerning the

friendship, Commerce and navigation of the two countries, and all matters and subjects connected therewith, which may be interesting to the two nations; submitting the same to the President of the United States for his final ratification, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirteenth day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Seventy-seventh.

Millard Fillmore,

By the President:

Edward Everett,

Secretary of State.

[Seal attached]



Mr. John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State, in a memorandum recorded in the Instructions, to Special Missions, vol. 1, refers to the following papers, of which I desire copies:

1. Baron Teyll, Russian Minister, to Mr. Adams, Oct. 4/16, 1823, on the war between Spain and her colonies.
2. Baron Teyll to Count Nesselrode (draft) dated Oct. 15/27, 1823, on same subject - copy furnished to Mr. Adams by Baron Teyll.
3. Same to same, Oct. 30/Nov. 11, 1823, confidentially communicated to Mr. Adams.
4. Mr. Adams to Baron Teyll, Nov. 15, 1823.
5. Extract from the Instructions of the Russian Government to Baron Teyll, Aug. 30 (72.5) on affairs of Spain and Portugal - furnished to Mr. Adams.
6. Extract from instructions of the Russian Government to Baron Teyll, Sept. 1 (72.5), 1823, on the subject of the Northwest coast - communicated to Mr. Adams.

not on file